TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1874. NO. 47

A Thanksgiving Story.

(Locke's National Monthly for December.)

"Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle," The little brook makes a last faint protest against the ice-fairies, who with tiny cruel hands, are building a glittering, inpenetrable wall between her and her beloved sky. Poor little brook! that danced and laughed so merrily among the shimmering shadows of bough and brake—such a little while ago.

"Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!" And Farmer Gray buckles the strap of musical, old-fashioned sleigh bells, ere he turns to stow away the two hot soap-stones among the straw in the bottom or the old "cutter;" for he and ma are going to spend Thanksgiving over at brother Mark's and they'll need something to keep their old feet warm during this long ride up and down the bleak New Hampshire hills. Poor Farmer Gray! a tear slides down his withered cheek as he thinks of the little stool, once, also, stowed away between the stones for somebody to ride on, —such a little while ago its seems.

And "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle," sounds the little bell over the bake-shop door, as it opens to admit a rosy child. Marjorie raises the head that has fallen so drearly upon the counter, and goes to attend the summons. This time it is not a customer, only the little girl from "next door," to ask if "Mrs. Brewer could come in bimeby, when the shop is shut, to see what she thinks had best be done for the poor young gentleman, who is very bad to-day, and oh! Miss Marjorie, I think he'll die." A long speech for so merry a child, but none too long to express the sympathy for the "poor gentleman" welling up in that warm little heart.

Bessie's widowed mother keeps the boarding house next door, and the sick man had engaged his room but a few days before he fell seriously ill. And really it was very hard upon the widow, who, conscientiously trying to do her best, was just now very busy in preparation for a dinner which should greatly astonish and delight her patrons on this Thanksgiving day. For widow Mayhew was not at all a landlady of the orthodox skin-'em-close pattern, but a kind-hearted, honest little woman who could find no better way than this to gain a livelihood for Bessie and herself, and who looked upon her boarders not as persons to be cheated by driblets, but as human men and women, entitled to be treated by the christian law of love.

Marjorie looked at the clock. In ten minutes the shutters would be put up, and the shop supposed to be closed for the day by all save the initiated owners of fore-ordered pies and puddings now simmering in the great oven below. And the girl knew that her master and mistress would be busy for several hours yet in superintending said goodies; nor could they be able, perhaps, to spare time for their own holiday dinner before the day was well-nigh spent. Oh, glorious Thanksgiving! did the founders of this great American institution ever imagine into what a turkey-eating general stuffing day they would degenerate! May not one safely hazard a wager that from Maine to Florida, Cape Cod to San Francisco, on this one day of the year, more toothsome edibles are consumed than on any average dozen of the other respectable three hundred and sixty-four?

But Marjorie is our heroine, and begging her pardon for even a moments desertion, we follow her from the neat little shop to the odorous basement, in quest of Mistress Brewer's answer to her neighbor's message. That round dame is in the act of sliding a fresh dozen of pies into the great oven, and looks from the quanity of flour which besprinkles face and hands and dress, as if she might quite appropriately follow the pies herself, to be brought out, bye and bye, as they will be, juicy and brown and done to a turn.

"Law sakes! that's jest like Mrs. Mayher 'Spose I hain't got no consains of my own to superintend this blessed day, but have got lots of time to run around nursin' other folkses' sick boarders. I should think she had jest better send the fellow to the 'ospital, and be done with it."

"But," said Marjorie, who in a brief acquaintance had become quite cognizant of her employer's weak points. "I presume she thought you knew so well how to take care of the sick, that you would see at once what could be done to relieve him."

Mrs. Brewer was perceptibly modified by this tribute to her skill as a nurse; indeed it is to be doubted if at the very first her kind heart had not promptly yearned to fly to the rescue.

"Well, I dunno as I should mind runnin' in arter a spell, tell Mrs. Mayhew's little gal, but I couldn't go now, nohow."

The girl lingered a little, and when she spoke, one could see the homesick shadow had deepened upon her face.

"Mrs. Brewer, don't you think I could do something to help Mrs. Mayhew, for I like her so much, and I had considerable experience in nursing;" and her thoughts flew swiftly back to the dear old mother, and the time she had lain so many months a prisoner, with broken bones slowly mending, as the result of her one adventurous ride on the railroad. "The shop will be closed so soon, and I don't know what I shall do with myself this long holiday, if I cannot help somebody," added she sadly.

"Why, Marjorie, that's a good idea, I declare. Jest you run in and lend Mrs. Mayhew a hand, and I'll come too as soon as ever I can," replies the worthy bake-woman, as complacently as if she had herself originated the proposal.

"I dunno what to make of that gal," she continued to soliloquize, as the ascending footsteps died away upon the stairs; "she has come of very good stock and she don't act as if she was poor, and if she's got folks I don't see what she's out in the word on her own hook for, she's so kind of innocent-like. I wish she wasn't so close mouthed!"

"Don't she serve yer purpose better'n any one else ye could get so cheap? Then let her alone, and don't go to spilin' of her with none of yer cuddling," growled Brewer, the male, from his pastry board on the opposite side of the room.

It was the peculiarity of baxon Mrs Brewer to assume and not to mean it, and it was the peculiarity of Mr. Brewer's landlord to grumble and to mean it very decidedly. So after several years' working in matrimonial harness, the female member of the team had learned the wisdom of silence, and she now continued her further speculations concerning her young assistant in the privacy of her own thoughts.

Marjorie was met at Mrs. Mayhew's door by that good woman, in a state of bustling excitement.

"The doctor has been here," she began, "and says poor Mr. Archer must not be moved at the risk of his life, even if there was anywhere to move him to, for it's the brain fever he's got; and he's so out of his head all the time that I can't tell where his friends are, if he's got any, to send for them. And he must be watched constant, too, but however I am to do it with this houseful of folks I don't know. But I'm ever so much obliged to you for coming, Majorie, dear, it will be such a help for to-day."

"Come right away up stairs," she went on, leading the way, "leastways if you are not afraid of a little harmless raving."

The girl might have been a little afraid, perhaps, for she was not greatly used to sick rooms in spite of her assurance to Mrs. Brewer; but she gave no sign, for she had come to help, and was not one to let her foolish timidity stand in the way of her usefulness.

It was a plainly furnished but cheery little upper chamber where Mr. Archer lay. The closely shaven head moved feverishly from side to side; the face was already thin and haggard, for so fearful a disease as his makes rapid inroads upon even the strongest frame.

It was a good face, and an intellectual one, Marjorie thought, as she took her seat by the bed, after a few hasty directions had been received from the busy widow; and her heart was filled with pity for this man, a stranger among strangers, and so dangerously ill. She soon found there was but little to do, only "watch constant," and she could not restrain her thoughts from settling back drearily upon herself. Such a lonely holiday! Poor Marjorie!

It is a very fair and sweet young face, notwithstanding the shadows rest too heavily upon it, with clear gray eyes and well formed mouth, child-like yet brave, and a look of innocence upon the whole which proves that if it has a story, as Mrs. Brewer segely conjectures, it may be a sad, but cannot be an evil one.

Bye-and-bye, sitting there alone in that quiet room, whose dreadful silence seems but deepened by the incoherent mosning of one in pain, Marjorie cannot resist the temptation to produce her pocket handkerchief, and to relieve her overburdened heart by a good old-fsshioned cry. Then she felt better, and realized that the day was not so dull, since in it she could find something to do to help another, and that this might be the best of a "Thanksgiving" after all. Still she cannot quite keep down the home sickness, as from time to time, throughout the house she hears the cheerful passing to and fro of many feet, or when the door opening now and then to some inquirer for the sick man's state, she can catch whiffs of savory odors ascending from the kitchen below. How some subtle, unexplained association in these odors carries her back in spirit to a pleasant New England kitchen, where mother and daughter, though busy at work, keep up a running, loving sort of chatter, broken into bits here and there by innumerable visits to the store-room or closet.

And now, as in all story telling, old Father Time is privileged to wander backward and forward, at his own sweet will, but in a manner utterly inimical to Truth; let us too journey backward some months, and eastward to an old apple orchard when the trees are white with blossoms, and fragrant with a promise of the rich days to come. On a low, outreaching branch of one of these old trees a girl is sitting, so bonny and bright a creature she seems the fitting goddess of the place. The hat has fallen, and over a mass of soft brown braids the glinting shadows play. The cheek is flushed a little, and if one could look into the downbent eyes, there could be read an eager enjoyment of the book upon her knee; while now and then a laugh ripples softly from the parted lips, for the volume is "Don Quixote," and in its fantastic pages a strange world opens to this young mind. A lovely picture truly, wanting nothing in artistic color or finish, so evidently thinks one, who at a little distance catches its simple beauty, unstraps portfolio and rapidly begins to sketch its prominent points. But as if conscious of an unseen presence, the girl abruptly raises her head, and beholds the intruder and his work, then the slender figure slips to the ground, and spoils the picture. Not quite, for it will live forever in the heart of the loving man who watches, and, bye-and-bye, shall be reproduced in glowing colors on his canvas.

"Now, David!" cries the girl, advancing, with expostulation in her voice quite belied by the happy eyes; "didn't you promise, solemnly, that you'd never paint me without I gave you leave?"

"Was I so silly, Marjorie? Well then, I haven't broken my promise yet. I was not painting."

"No, but you were sketching, and it's all the same," pouts the girl, trying to strengthen her half-feigned dissatisfaction.

"You're a foolish lassie. If I happen to catch a fine bit of color here in this old orchard, and you have the accident to be in the way, it's not my fault is it? I painted a group of ferns once, and a beetle crawled out of the moss at their root; so I had to be true to Dame Nature and must put in the beetle, but I'm sure I never meant it as a compliment to the ugly insect. Therefore, in sketching an apple orchard, a country girl fits into the scene admirably well, and if you like, when I come to the coloring, I'll make her frowzy, freckled, or sun-burnt, to order."

"Well, David, don't tease me. I've been trying all day to make myself merry, but it's up-hill work, and I'm afraid something must come which will make it all dark ahead for us both."

"Why, darling, what is it?" and the tall, curly head bends down to kiss the upturned face.

"Oh! it is so hard to tell you, cannot you guess?" with a pleading pain coming sadly into the clear eyes.

"No, child, I cannot guess."

"It's this, then. Father made me walk to the long meadow with him last night, and he said mother had told him about our silly engagement, as he called it, and that at once and forever it must be broken off. It could not have been a question, and mother had been very wrong not to have prevented it ever occurring. And that if I had anything belonging to me, you'd better have it back, for it would only make me unhappy to see it about. He meant your books, and the pretty vase," turning softly the golden curls on her finger.

"It seemed hard for father to tell me this, but he said I must trust him as where still a little child, and believe that if he hurt me it was only in love he did it. David, I never disobeyed my father in all my life, and I've tried all day to believe he didn't mean it, for it seems so strange. My dear old father, who never denied me anything before! It seems as if it could not have been really so, but a horrid dream. We've been playmates ever since I can remember, he's always made you so welcome, and seemed so proud of your success; and it has seemed such a natural thing to love you, and now to change and be so cruel to me, his little Marjorie."

"Did he tell you why he could not give you to me?" asked David, looking away; lest she should see the sharp pain in his face.

But she hears it in his voice, and the trouble she has resolutely tried to put behind her like a "horrid dream," becomes suddenly and intensely real.

"No, he did not tell me why. It was not mine to question, but to obey, he said, and to believe in the father who could die more willingly than he could let disgrace come near his child."

The man at her side dropped suddenly his arm from about her waist, and began to pace restlessly up and down on the short fresh grass, while the girl, in mute wonder, watched him. What did it mean? She could not understand why he should so quietly, almost hopelessly, accept this trouble which had come to them. It wasn't like David, her sunny friend, her brave ambitious lover. After a while, he ceased his restless walk and stood before her.

"Marjorie," he said, and she saw in the strong lines of his handsome, Scottish face, a look of stern self-possession, "it may be your father is right; he certainly is a just man, and I will seek an explanation from him; then, if I can do so honorably, I will plead our cause. I've been a fool, I might have remembered that such happiness was not for me, and held my tongue from speaking aught but a brother's love. Wait here, beloved, till I come back," and kissing her softly, almost reverently, he strode away toward the field where farmer Gray stood, wearily resting against his plow.

"O David, David!" He heard the pained little cry, but he did not turn back, only kept the more steadfastly on his way.

What was the matter with the day? how suddenly pale and spiritless grew the sunlight on the grass! And Marjorie dropped wearily down, the flush all gone out of her face, and her little boot heel thrust most insultingly into the face of Sancho Panza himself, whose round eyes stare at her, deprecatingly, from the picture page. She could see her father and David where they talked. The conference was not long, and when her lover turned to come back, it was not with the rapid stride of one successful, but slowly and with form a little bowed.

"Well, Davy, love?" poor girl, she tried to be playful and miserably failed.

"My darling, I must go away. It is all true, and as I feared. 'Oh, God! it is too bitter," he cried, in sharp agony; a strong man among men, but now shaken to the depths by this uprooting of all the fairest flowers of life.

"You are willing to give me up?"

"Marjorie!" that one word answered her,

"And am I not to know what all this means?"

"Yes; your father will tell you when I am gone. And whatever comes, my little girl, be brave to do right, and in that you'll find your comfort."

"David, do you love me?"

She knew before she asked, but she longed to hear it once again; but now no words came, only the eloquent, brave eyes looked into hers, clear windows through which she might gaze down into a noble heart, and read there the love and the duty struggling for mastery.

"Then, beloved, I will still wear your little ring, and doing so shall bless not pain me. And we'll do right, you and I, and God will understand, and bye-and-bye He'll make it bright for us, perhaps."

Brave little woman! with strong faith uplifting the crushed heart beside her, accepting sorrow, mystery, parting as something in the life lesson which the Great Taskmaster set. A gleam of light breaks over David's face, as if he caught the inspiration of her feeling; then folding her closely for a moment in a strong embrace, he showered kisses on her sunny hair, her hands, her face.

"God bless you, Marjorie!" then he was gone.

The shadows had grown long, and a dewy chill was in the air, ere the girl left the orchard and sought the house. Old farmer Gray had long ago finished his work, and now stood in the vine clad porch watching anxiously. The daughter could not doubt the love she read in that honest face, but she had no smile just then with which to answer back.

"Go and help ma with the tea things, my lass," he said, very tenderly, "and afterward we'll go down the lane and talk."

She obeyed silently. The meal ready, it was eaten almost in silence, though the sturdy yeoman tried to go on as usual; but the mother's fond eyes would dim with tears every time they rested upon the troubled face of her child. It was a relief to all when the farmer pushed back from the table and so ended the uncomfortable meal.

"Father, are you ready?"

"Yes, little one, and I wish I hadn't it to do. But be a woman, Marjee, dear, and bear up stout; you've got your old pa and ma left, and they've never known a wish as wasn't for you since the day you was born to our long childless home."

"Yes, I know, father, but I would like to have it over, and go to bed."

"I'll make it as short as I can, dear, but it's best to tell you the hull from the very beginnin'. One summer, it was before you was born, a woman and a little boy come to Pleasantville, and moved into the house at the foot of the hill. 'Twas Miss Brintwall and David. Well, your mother and I got interested in them right along, for she seemed such a delicate, soft-spoken kind of a woman, and the little chap was as sharp as a razor. So, being as we didn't have no babies of our own to love, we kind of took to him, and 'twasn't long afore he was about as much at home up to our house, as he was to his own. We allus used to call the mother, 'widder Brintwall,' till one day she said in a queer little voice that she was not a widow. Then it was 'Mis' Brintwall,' and it wasn't till some time after that, and your ma had done enough neighborly acts to show that she was a true friend, and not until about all the neighbors had begun to turn the cold shoulder to this widow, who was no widow at all, that she made up her mind to speak to Mis' Brintwall about it; and try and make her say somethin' to stop folks's tongues, and keep disgrace from the boy. Ma tried to speak as kindly and softly as she could, (she was always a gentle-spoken woman Janet was,) but Mis' Brintwall flared right up, and looked as fierce, ma said, and answered out awful sharp that 'the law denied her child has a father, and she didn't want nobody to meddle in her affairs.' So speaking didn't mend matters none; and folks kept a slidin' off more and more, and leavin' the Brintwalls more alone, and for a good while about then she'd a had nobody to speak a kind word to her from mornin' till night, if we hadn't kind of kept her in countenance.

"I didn't like her silence towards friends like us, but she seemed real good and pious-like, and we couldn't forsake her, and after a spell the neighbors got a little more cordial, for anybody as the Grays thought good enough to keep society with, couldn't be very bad folks." Here the gray head was raised a trifle higher, from the reflection on its owner's high standing in the little community.

"Well," resumed the farmer, "time went on, till one night when you was a baby on your ma's lap, she and I was sittin' by the fire, when the outside door opened all of a sudden, and Mis' Brintwall come a flyin' in, all white and scarey lookin', and leadin' Davy by the hand.

"'Mis' Gray,' says she, all trembly like, 'can we stay here to night? There's a strange man hangin' round my place, and I'm afraid to stay there alone.

"'Of course we made her welcome, though I couldn't help ponderin' in my mind how 'twas an odd thing for any rough folks to be lurkin' in our quiet neighborhood. The next day she didn't seem much inclined to go home, and ma come to me and says, "Pa, I feel awful sorry for that poor woman; she's had some oncommon shock, you may depend on't; so s'pose we ask her to stay here a week or so, and I'll kind of nurse her up, and it can't do us no harm; but mebbe it 'll do her some good! So ma asked her, and she seemed awful grateful and glad to stay, and she was a good bit brighter when she went home.

"One night, a few weeks arter that, I happened to walk to town, and it got to be dark and pretty muddin' late afore I got through my arrants and started for home. Jest as I got along by the Brintwall's gate I heard somebody talkin' low, and seein' 'twas a man's voice, I kind of hung back to find out if 'twas anybody as was a-goin' to cut up rusty around them premises; then I made out 'twas a man and a woman talkin', and the woman was Miss Brintwall. She seemed to be speakin' low and pleadin', but not much as if she was scared, and says I, 'Reuben Gray, it is ain't none of your consarns, and you'd better let it alone.' So I went on home, not much pleased with what I'd seen, and your ma and me had a good many talks about it first and last.

"Two or three times more I saw signs of somebody's hangin' around, and every time arterwards Miss Brintwall looked as she'd got a fresh load of trouble to carry. I've allus liked Davy, and have given him a lift whenever I could; and I've been as proud of his makin' a first-class picter painter, as his honest father might 'a been, if he'd a had one, poor lad! But I never dreamed as you and he thought more of one another than 'twas natural you should, livin' side by side, and growin' up together all your days. I wish I hadn't been so blind; I wish I hadn't, Marjorie; but you see, my child, arter what' Mis' Brintwall said about bein' no widow, yet her boy's havin' no father, and them other signs I saw, I can't but make out that David hain't got no right to any name only David; and I can't let you give yourself and your honest name to any one, no matter how good he is, if he's the child of shame and can't show a clear title to a name as good as the one you give up. You understand it, darlin', don't you, and you'll try to be happy and not mind, for we'll help you the best that ever we can, ma and me. Nobody can love you as we do, Marjorie, our own little baby."

There was such deep, pleading tenderness in the faltering old voice, that the daughter felt it mattered not how long she and Davy must wait, she could never make his fathering more pitiful by the act of an ungrateful child. So they went home together from under the stars, and it is to be doubted if Marjorie's bitter trial was half so hard for her to bear, as for the old father to know he had been compelled so to hurt his darling, his "one baby."

Marjorie did try to "not mind," but her heart was sick and sad as she gathered up from the various rooms books, pictures, or stray sheets of music, the tokens of a once familiar but now banished presence, and brought them to her mother in obedience to her father's wish, on the day following her parting from David; but it was cheered a little when on returning from Mrs. Brintwall's cottage, her mother gave her a note addressed by his dear hand. She kissed her mother, and stole away to her old place under the apple tree to read her treasure alone. The letter ran as follows:

"DEAR MARJORIE:—We are going away to-day, mother and I. You will understand. I am sure that it is best, for she must live where I can often go to her, and I cannot come here without too much of pain for both you and me. By this time your father will have told you all there is to tell. It is hard to be visited with the punishment of other's sins, but it is decreed, and I dare not counsel you to disrespect, even if no manly sense of honor remained on my part.

"I have had a long talk with mother, and the trouble is not quite so bad as I at first supposed it; but we must not greatly encourage any hope just yet. My name has been disgraced, bye-and-bye, perhaps, after much patient labor, I may be enabled to raise it to high that it shall be above disgrace; and then it may be, God will understand, and make it bright for us.' Those were brave words, my Marjorie; we will believe them and live up to them. And now good bye, my darling. I cannot write any love,—you know it all.

DAVID."

Then Marjorie put her pleasant summer idyl behind her, and strove to take up life again as it had never been. But she could not do it. There were too many constant reminders of her lost happiness. A haunting, ghost-like presence seemed following her everywhere, and after a few months of earnest musing for peace and failing to find it, the fancy came that if she could go on into the active world for a little, she might gain strength. So after many consultations with her parents and many objections over ruled, she was suffered to have her way.

Marjorie had at first supposed it would be easy to gain a teacher's position in one of the great public schools of the metropolis; but she soon found that no matter how complete her education might be, she could gain no foothold without friends or influence to help her. So she took the advice of the kind boarding mistress with whom she lodged, and entered Mrs. Brewer's bake shop. And though her father and mother urged her return, she pleaded to stay for a little—arguing that she only used her humble clerkship for a stepping stone, and that after a little she should do better.

So this was Marjorie's story; and this was why Thanksgiving found her too far away to undertake a homeward journey for so short a space; and why, to stifle homesick longings, she had undertaken the part of the good Samaritan.

The holiday drew toward a close, and the watcher in the sick room, wearying of her own thoughts, began to seek over the books on this struggling young journalist's table for one which should shorten the hours. Her eye lighted upon a volume which looked strangely familiar; she opened it, and Dore's matchless illustrations looked at her as fascinatingly as they had looked one summer morning under the apple tree. Almost mechanically she turned to the fly leaf, and saw traced there in bold characters—

DAVID BRINTWALL,
1872.

It was the book which had been loaned to her by David, but how came it here? She began to remember dimly that the sick man's name was Archer, and yes—it must be the Harry Archer of whose wit and wisdom she had heard her lover speak so much.

How strange life is! at what short turns there meet us, face to face, old friends whom long absence has made strange and unfamiliar; or others, whose countenances, though we have never beheld till now, we seem suddenly to recognize as belonging to those we have long well-known and loved.

And as to Marjorie it no longer seemed an act of charity she was doing; the sick man's chamber had become the home of a friend, and her task a labor of love, as if it were done for her own beloved. A happy spell seemed stealing over her; and when another hour having passed, she heard a well-remembered footstep come swinging up the stairs, though her lips parted slightly and the light in her eye grew eager, she scarcely thought it strange; and when the footstep paused at the door, the same peaceful quietude possessed her, and with her hand upon the latch, she knew that she should open unto David.

* * * * * * * *

A year has passed. Lights shine cheerily out from the farm house windows on this Thanksgiving eve. In cellar, and store-room and pantry are many such famous puddings and pies as only a New England housewife can produce; baked and boiled meats repose sociably side-by-side, while turkeys and chickens and wonderful salads welcome oddly in contrast to their own cozy quarters, stores of translucent jellies and golden custards. In the "best room" and bed rooms all things are prepared, and loving guests chat merrily before great open fires of what to-morrow shall bring.

In the year that is past, many things both happy and strange have come to David and Majorie. It is needful to tell now, in answer to a mysterious advertisement, the rough man whom farmer Gray had seen lurking about Mrs Brintwall's cottage, again re-appeare —this time not to bully or distress—but repentantly to seek forgiveness at the hands of wife and son, whose lives had been so darkened by the shadow of his own. To explain that when he had been set free from the prison cell, whither a defaulter's crime had sent him, he had haunted his wife's secluded home, that he might by threats extort from her the money which should give him the means of life; or how lonely she had kept his shameful secret even from her child, and had chosen to bear contempt and injustice, rather than betray him. To write that when David found how marked was the success beginning to crown his persistent labor, he and Marjorie had left the little bake-shop one spring morning and had gone home to plead together their right to love and marry. You may guess the rest; that they were gladly welcomed, and that for their sakes and Christianity's, the proud old yeoman promised to help a broken, sinful man to stand upright once more; and by his friendship and support to throw over the dishonored name of David's father, the broad, unsullied radiance of his own.

So, let the lights shine merrily out, for well they may; and the snow fall softly down to deck in bridal white the earth, for to-morrow shall be Thanksgiving eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and Marjorie's wedding day.—*Jessie Morgan.*

Kansas Sufferers.

The Kansas Central Relief Committee, composed of prominent citizens throughout the State, held an adjourned meeting at Topeka, Kan., on the 19th inst., and effected a permanent organization by choosing an Executive Committee and electing the following officers: President, Hon. E. S. Stover, Lieutenant Governor of the State; Secretary, Captain Perry King, editor of the Commonwealth; Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Giles, President of the Topeka National Bank. Information collected by the Committee shows that a considerable number of persons on the frontier are in great need and require immediate relief. An appeal has been issued to the people of Eastern States asking for contributions of money, food and clothing. It is requested that contributions be sent direct to the President of the Committee, at Topeka, from where it will be honestly and intelligently distributed. The leading Railroads of the country have agreed to ship goods so consigned free of charge.

A Lost Bride.

Odd accidents occur in great cities. Recently the Paris police issued this funny advertisement: "There was found yesterday at midday, a bride 18 years, blue eyes, black hair. Can be obtained on application at police headquarters." She was a country girl who came to Paris with her betrothed to get married. They took a cab at the station. On their way to the church the man got out to make some purchase. The driver was tipsy, and instead of waiting, drove on, so they were parted in the wilderness, and the police found the bride weeping in the cab.

A FUNERAL SENSATION.

A Supposed Corpse in Westchester County Comes to Life After Being on Ice for Three Days—The Subject Still Alive.

A most remarkable instance of a supposed corpse having been found to possess signs of animation, and really being restored to life after lying on ice for three days, has just transpired at Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y. It appears that a seven-year-old child of a machinist, named Miller, living on Riverdale avenue, in the city above mentioned, having been in delicate health almost from the time of its birth, was attacked by an unusually severe fit of illness last Thursday morning. A physician was called in, and he, after apparently satisfying himself as to the course of treatment to be adopted, prescribed for the little one, and on leaving intimated that he would call again in the afternoon. It is understood that the medicine prescribed was a powerful opiate; but, whether this was the case or not, it is asserted that when the medical man called in the afternoon a glance at his late patient induced him to pronounce the child dead. The services of an undertaker were, of course, at once procured, and by him the supposed corpse was tenderly prepared for the last rites and then placed in an ice coffin until the usual time for interment should have elapsed.

A wake was accordingly held, and mourning relatives and friends "sat up" with the body day and night until Sunday afternoon, the time announced for the funeral. Friends of the family had gathered in considerable numbers to assist in paying their tribute of respect to the sorrowing parents, and almost everything being in readiness for the committal of "dust to dust," the undertaker and his assistant, on transferring the body from the ice-coffin to the casket, in which it was about to be interred, were struck with astonishment at the peculiar appearance of the remains. It was noticed that there was a marked absence of *rigor mortis*, or that stiffness which is an inseparable concomitant of departed life. This discovery produced an indiscribably painful state of anxiety to the parents, while the half frightened guests crowded around the ambiguous corpse, suggesting various means of testing whether the child was really alive or dead. Three or four physicians were sent for, and they at once commenced a thorough search for the lingering evidence of vitality that might remain in the subject, resorting, among other means, to that of tying a cord tightly on the fingers, whereby it was seen that the nails changed color, plainly indicating that the heart had not ceased to perform its all-important functions. When it became apparent that there was life in the child the most approved manner of administering restoratives was resorted to, and accordingly a more palpable degree of vitality was produced, although it is doubtful if the little one, who was so providently rescued from a living tomb, can long survive the the protracted freezing ordeal through which it has passed. The child was still alive last evening.

A Wild Dance

An Alabama letter to the New York Times in giving an account of a negro political meeting at Snowdown, sketches the following scene: "The men who came from a distance rode on mules and horses. They were clad in every variety of costume. A few were comfortably clothed, but by far the greater number appeared in an ingeniously-contrived garment of rags, which was neither coat, vest, nor trowsers, but which was a combination of the three. Many of them were covered with freshly picked cotton, but some were without shoes, others had no covering for their heads, and a few appeared in nothing but a torn flannel shirt and ragged cotton pants. The women, on the other hand, were all well and rather expensively dressed. Some of the younger misses were coquettishly attired in smart woolen gowns, made in what seems to be the latest fashion, and one or two very select young persons, who stood at a distance from the others, wore silk waists. They found no favor in the eyes of the other women, who often gave vent to their outraged feelings, by calling them stuck up niggers,' and intimating that they never learned to dem clothes by no good way.' When some 200 of the plantation hands assembled, and night had fallen, a wagon containing a band of negro politicians from Montgomery drove up. The horses were taken out, and the wagon drove up under a live oak tree in front of the blacksmith shop. The men and women gathered around the wagon, and I soon found that it was to serve as a speakers' stand. While these preparations were going on the band played a lively tune, in excellent time, and the young men and girls commenced to jump up and down, first on one foot and then on the other. It was remarkable, however, that they did not dance together. Around one group of four mulatto girls a large crowd congregated, and witnessed their movements with evident satisfaction. They did not attempt to go through anything that resembled the figure of a quadrille, but holding each other by the hand, jumped up and down in time to the music, occasionally swaying from side to side. All around the men kept time with their hands and feet, and as the tempo of the music became quicker and more exciting, exclaimed at intervals: 'Dat's de gals for dancin'. 'Ain't dey some? Oh, no. Slap dat heel more behind, sis. Raise the dust, honeys.' The music became quicker and quicker, and faster and faster danced the girls. They jumped from side to side, and changed places from right to left, always keeping exact time with their feet. Then, as the music again quickened, they broke into a wild song, the refrain of which was taken up by the crowd. The dance became madder as the chorus commenced. The dark eyes of the girls flashed in the darkness. Their white teeth were seen gleaming behind red, moist lips, and, with quick, gasping breath, they went on with the song, dancing was almost superhuman rapidity, and goaded on to fresh exertions by the cries of the excited persons, they never paused in their wild performance until the music ceased."

Says a Berlin correspondent of the Woman's Journal: "I have all you something of a woman question I consider it an honor to know. She keeps a wood yard, perhaps the only woman in the world who sells wood. She is very much of a lady, and her past her husband's debts and brought up three children well."

RELIGIOUS.

The Lord is my shepherd; He makes me repose
Where the pastures in beauty are growing;
He leads me afar from the world and its woes,
Where peace in the still waters are flowing.

He strengthens my spirit; He shows me the path
Where the arms of his love shall enfold me;
And when I walk through the dark valley of death
His rod and His staff will uphold me.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have refused to recognize Mrs. Van Cott as eligible to the ministry.

The American Tract Society will be half a century old next spring. During these fifty years it has published more than 1,000 volumes.

In the city of Philadelphia the Presbyterians number 22,035 communicants, being nearly a thousand more than were in the United States in the year 1808.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the lady who lectured so extensively last fall and winter on Mormonism, has united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Salt Lake City.

The last Jesuit in Germany, Father Joseph Hahn, died at Minster, Westphalia, Sept. 21. At the time of the suppression of the Order he was too ill to leave the country.

It is considered a noteworthy fact that the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and the head of the same Church in the United States are both perverts from Episcopalianism.

Three are four Episcopal clergymen who are unencumbered, or who desire a change of climate for the benefit of their health, can find desirable pastoral work in the Diocese of Florida.

Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, has left for Europe for the purpose of regaining his health, which has been seriously impaired by over work. He hopes to return for labor by Easter next.

The Catholic priests of Ireland are exerting themselves to procure the closing of the public houses on Sunday. Meetings in favor of the movement are being held throughout the country.

The total number of Sunday Schools in Canada, according to the report at the late annual Convention, is 4 404, teachers, 35,755, and scholars, 371,281. Of this number, 1,761 schools are Methodists, 650 Presbyterian, and 455 Church of England.

Some of the open-communion Baptists are uniting with a new denomination known as "Union Christians." All persons are received into this Church who give Scriptural evidence that they believe in Christ as their Savior.

Rev. Dr. Brayton, an American Baptist missionary in Burmah, writes that an edition of the New Testament will shortly be published in the Pwo Karen dialect, and he hopes in time to print the whole Bible in the Pwo tongue.

The Rev. S. F. Cook, of Clifton, England, will be arraigned before the Ecclesiastical Courts for refusing repeatedly to administer the communion to a Mr. Jenkins of his church, because he denied the personality of the devil, and did not believe in endless punishment.

It is announced that bulls from the Pope are daily expected, creating two new sees in Pennsylvania, the bishop of which will make their headquarters at Reading and Pottsville respectively. The Very Rev. Maurice Walsh, Vicar General of Philadelphia, is spoken of as one of the new bishops.

The comparative statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterians, just published, show a large increase for 1874. The total number of ministers is 1 437, an increase of 82; congregations, 2 116—increase, 1 131; baptisms, 5 718—increase, 655; total income, $937 800—increase, $42,282.

The second oldest church building in Philadelphia has been torn down and its site will be occupied by a business edifice. It stood on Fifth street, near Arch, was erected in 1743. It was owned by Lutherans, and known as Old St. Michael's. The Old Swedes' Church which is still standing, was built prior to 1700. It is now occupied by Episcopalians.

There are 12 700 000 Christians in Turkey, of whom 1 200 000 are Latin Catholics, and 3 000 000 American Catholics, and 4,500 000 Bulgarians. In consequence of the growing hatred and intolerance of the Mohammedans, many of these Christians are emigrating to Roumania, Austria and Hungary.

The Methodist says that the number of ministers of that denomination who have in the last thirty years left the pastoral work and gone over to other churches is very considerable, and they have gone in nearly all directions. Some have become Episcopalians, some Baptists, some Congregationalists, some Unitarians, and occasionally one has been metamorphosed into a Swedenborgian.

A convention of the delegates of all the Baptist Social Unions in the country is called to meet in Brooklyn, December 9th and 10th, to consider the position of laymen in the great denominational movement, their responsibility in the churches, the development of social influence, the extention of the ministry, the endowment of the colleges, and subjects of kindred nature.

Mr. Lewis E. Jackson writes to the New York Evangelist that of the 111 Presbyterian churches erected on Manhattan Island since its first settlement, only 46 are now used as places of public worship. In many instances the congregations have disbanded. There are now on the island 15 494 Presbyterian communicants, showing a Presbyterian population of from 50 000 to 60,000.

At the time of the civil war the Methodist Protestant Church divided, the Southern part retaining the old name, and the Northern taking the name of the Methodist Church. Proposals for a reunion have been favorably entertained on both sides. A commission of nine from each body has been appointed, with power to submit the terms of union to a General Convention. The Convention will meet at Abingdon, Virginia, on the first Monday in May, 1878.

A San Francisco woman, who has had six husbands, was less rather unfortunate in her selection of them. The first ran away from her and is now a high license officer among the Mormons. The second was hanged for murder. The third was sent to the penitentiary for forgery, the fourth and fifth are in the same place for burglary and highway robbery, and the sixth and last is serving out a life sentence for brewery robbery. The woman says she never married a Congressman, anyhow.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY NOV. 26, 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed postage pre-paid:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.75.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN $1.00 and BLADE for $2.15.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

ST. NICHOLAS, price $3.00, and Blade, $4.00.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.10, including Chromo "The Rescue."

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75, including one of the Steel Engravings "The Lion in Love," or "The Interrupted Reader."

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $1.95

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.00

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.60.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.75.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

LADY' OWN MAGAZINE, $2.00 and BLADE, $3.00.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $2.10.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, $3.50.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.20 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.50.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.33.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

BLADE, FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY $3.25.

☞ The above prices Cover Postage.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The December number of this popular magazine has made its appearance, and a glance at the table of contents shows it to be replete with matter adapted to the holiday season. We subjoin the table of contents:

I.—A Thanksgiving Story. Jeanie Morison.
II.—The Story of Tom Fanshaw. (A Christmas Tale.) Louis Howard.
III.—Mt. Pleasant and its Legends. (A Reminiscence of Central Ohio.) Frank Brierwood.
IV.—Love. Will. H. Thompson.
V.—Byron and Tennyson. Ebon E. Rexford.
VI.—The State vs. Brown. M. S. Stewart.
VII.—A Great Robbery. Cassel's Magazine.
VIII.—A Word about Weather. Chambers' Journal.
IX.—The Education of Women. Nature.
X.—Novel Reading. Sat. Review.
XI.—The South Sea Empire. Mrs. R. L. Segur.
XII.—A Legend of the Isle. M. M.
XIII.—The Problem of Co-operation. M. H. Williams.
XIV.—Idiomatic Iterations. Francis Jacox.
XV.—Doubling Cape Horn. M. Hennessy.
XVI.—The Life of Flowers. Chambers' Journal.
XVII.—Eccentric Exhibitors.
XVIII.—Notes and Comments. By the Editor.

Copies of the NATIONAL MONTHLY may be obtained at all the city bookstores.

☞ Illinois is congratulating herself upon presenting to the musical world its future great prima donna, in the person of a Miss MARIE VON ELSENER, a native of Bloomington, of that State, whose remarkable vocal talents are to eclipse those of JENNY LIND, NILSSON and PATTI. She is the daughter of a poor German violinist, who, being a shiftless and thriftless vagabond, early took advantage of her "phenomenal" voice and made her sing night after night, whenever and wherever she could earn money for his support. In their wanderings, they visited Cleveland, where a German music teacher offered the girl a home in his family, and the benefit of good instruction. Several operatic managers since proposed, on certain terms, to advance the needful funds for her study under able European masters, and an arrangement was concluded some weeks since, and she has accordingly sailed for Europe. Those musical critics and connoisseurs who have heard her, predict for her a glorious future.

☞ It appears that the end of the TICHBORNE mystery is not yet, a sensational romance regarding it being heralded from Honolulu. An old English sailor named CLARIDGE, who was cast away upon the island of Hilo, avers that when he suffered shipwreck the veritable Sir ROGER TICHBORENE was a companion in the misfortune; that their boat drifted on the island above named, and that Sir ROGER, after a few days, became very ill and died in 1855, having first told him his name and history and written the facts regarding his shipwreck and approaching death upon a small piece of paper which had been wrapped around a bit of cheese which he carried in his pocket, with a quill taken from a bird, and the blood of the feathered songster. The veritable piece of paper the sailor still has in his possession, and parties from England have been sent out to the Sandwich Islands to interview him and investigate his singular and romantic story.

☞ During the last quarter, the Health Department of New York City condemned 327 carcasses of slaughtered animals offered for sale in that city. That would make twelve hundred per year, to say nothing about the number sold and discovered by the Health officials.

CURRENCY—WHAT IS DEMANDED.

One year's experience has utterly failed to repair the damages occasioned by the panic of September, 1873, and the people to-day find themselves laboring under financial embarrassments equal to those which oppressed them one year ago. One year ago, the spirits of the people were buoyant, business men were hopeful, and there were not wanting evidences of a speedy return to prosperity. These encouraging signs had their origin in the confident belief that Congress would speedily adopt measures of relief. Many supposed that the necessary legislation would be completed before the holidays. The President's annual message inspired increased confidence in the adoption of such measures as the interests of the country demanded, and there was really a most encouraging promise of business prosperity.

Congress met, but it soon became evident that nothing could be accomplished until after the holidays. The holidays passed, members came together again, and then it began to be whispered about that Congress was besieged by Eastern capitalists, who demanded the adoption of a policy looking to a contraction of the currency. The power of this influence soon became apparent. Senators and Representatives hesitated, faltered, and finally were carried captives into the contraction ranks. Finally, after a long and bitter contest, a measure was adopted which one party claimed would afford additional currency, while the other party insisted that it would result in contraction. The President, who in the early winter gave strong reasons for the necessity of additional currency, all at once discovered that there should be contraction rather than expansion—that a speedy return to specie payment could alone save the credit of the nation and secure general prosperity—and he vetoed the bill passed by Congress, for fear that it might not reduce the volume of currency. This veto was a great surprise to and had a most demoralizing effect upon Congress. Another bill was framed and adopted, under the supposition that it would at least insure a more equitable distribution of the currency, but it has had the effect to retire from circulation a large amount of bank notes without securing the just relief so much demanded. Congress adjourned, abundant crops failed to produce prosperous business, and the country is to-day in worse condition than it was one year ago.

Under this state of facts, it becomes very important for Congress and the people to inquire respecting the present depressed state of finances, its causes and the remedy for the evil. It must be conceded that a scarcity of currency is not alone responsible for this condition of things; yet there can be little doubt as to the fact that the volume of our currency is vastly too small to meet the demands of the people. Prior to the panic, commercial paper was largely used as money and took the place of currency in general business transactions to a very great extent. The panic drove that paper from the market and left the people with only recognized currency for their business transactions. This caused, practically, a reduction to one-half the available resources of the business community, and was more severely felt than would have been the retirement of one-half the paper currency of the country prior to the panic.

It is evident, therefore, that it is not alone the reduced volume of currency which produces present distress in business circles. That may have produced the panic; but there must be some other cause operating to perpetuate the disastrous effects of that panic. The reader is doubtless prepared to say that continued business depression is owing to a want of confidence on the part of the people—confidence in the ability of individuals and of banks to promptly meet their obligations. This is undoubtedly the fact. If people had confidence in their ability to obtain currency on gilt edged securities, commercial paper would be substituted for currency to a large extent, and the contracted volume of currency would scarcely exert perceptible depression upon business circles. The panic discovered to the people the only weak point connected with our National Banking system. It revealed to them the fact that National Banks may be placed in a helpless position—that depositors may not be able to obtain their money when demanded—and they very naturally assume that if banks cannot pay depositors on demand, those who give private notes may be expected to fail in promptness also.

This brings us to a consideration of the remedy for the evil complained of. As we have already intimated, the difficulty is found in the fact that even National banks may find it impossible to promptly meet their obligations to depositors. They may have their vaults full of bonds—United States bonds, if you please,—but the fact has been demonstrated that it may be impossible to obtain the currency upon such securities, and depositors, under such circumstances, are unable to obtain currency upon their checks. There can be no doubt but this fact has contributed largely to the continued stagnation of business throughout the country. Men argue that there is no cause for such want of confidence—that there is just as much currency in the country to-day as there was a year and a half ago, and business should be just as prosperous to-day as it was then. Notwithstanding this very plausible reasoning, the fact stares us all in the face that business is not prosperous—that the people lack confidence in the ability of Banks and individuals—and that something is wrong somewhere. Most persons very naturally suppose that a scarcity of currency is the cause of all this, but that is a mistake. That there should be a larger volume of currency, we have not a doubt; and yet wise legislation might restore public confidence and revive business without any certain or material increase in the volume of currency.

This result may be reached through the adoption of some system by which Banks and individuals may, in certain emergencies, convert United States bonds into currency. This would at once restore confidence in Banks and insure deposits. Now, the farmer who has a debt to pay, three or six months hence, holds his money, because he is not entirely satisfied that, if deposited in Bank, he could get the currency precisely at the time he must have it to protect his credit. If he knows that the Bank can not be driven to the wall by depositors—that it can obtain currency on bonds and defy a "run"—he will leave his money in Bank and sleep soundly. Men deposit their money in Banks for the purpose of having it where they can obtain it on demand. Whenever their confidence is shaken in the ability of a Bank to pay on demand, they will shun it. It is not a question as to the final ability of the Bank to meet all demands upon it, but a question as to its ability to pay depositors, at all times, when a demand is made for the currency. As we have before said, the panic revealed the fact that National Banks may be compelled to suspend the honoring of depositor's checks, and that knowledge has operated to demoralize public confidence and to induce the people to hold their currency, rather than deposit it in Banks, and to-day the people carry their money in their pockets, keep it in their trunks, and hide it away in bureau drawers. This is shown by the fact that in nearly every instance in which a house is robbed, more or less money is secured by the robbers. This was not the case before the panic, except in instances where the money had been procured and the holder had not been able to reach a Bank after it came into his possession.

By the adoption of a law, under which Banks and individuals may draw money upon bonds, under proper restrictions, this weak point in the National Banks would be removed, and the volume of currency would be regulated by the law of supply and demand—the only principle upon which the amount of currency demanded by the interests of the people can be accurately ascertained. Suppose Congress should pass a law which would authorize the holder of a bond to deposit the same with the U. S. Treasury Department and receive therefor currency to the amount of ninety per cent. of the face of the bond, the interest on the bond to be suspended during its deposit at the Treasury, and the holder authorized at any time, to take up said bond by returning the currency obtained upon it. (We do not name ninety per cent. as the proper amount to be reserved, but to illustrate the principle.) Is it not evident that when the interest on the ninety dollars of currency did not exceed the interest on the one hundred dollar bond, the currency would be returned to the Treasury and the bond taken up? On the contrary, when currency was in demand and the interest on the ninety dollars would exceed the interest on the bond deposited to secure the currency, the bond would be deposited and the currency thrown into the currents of trade. While this system would regulate the volume of currency by the demands of trade, it would also have the effect to regulate rates of interest and prevent the extortions sometimes demanded of business enterprise by heartless Shylocks. It may be said in favor of this system, that—

1.—The Government could lose nothing by it.

2.—It would restore confidence in Banks and in commercial paper.

3.—It would regulate the volume of currency by the demands of business.

4.—It would insure uniform and reasonable rates of interest.

With these advantages in its favor, and with an oppressed people calling for relief from financial embarrassment, why cannot Congress be induced to apply the needed remedy? To talk about a "speedy return to specie payment," under existing circumstances, is an insult to the people who are groaning under financial embarrassments. What they want is relief. That cannot be secured by a simple increase of currency. That will not remove the cause of present embarrassments—it will not restore public confidence; and it is idle to talk about a resumption of business prosperity. There should be no doubt about the action of Congress upon this subject. There should be no doubt about the position of the President. The most vital interests of the country are at stake, to say nothing about the interests of the Republican party. The remedy for the evils which are sorely oppressing the nation is simple and certain. Its application should be speedy, and the restoration of business cannot fail to bring with it a restoration of confidence in the Republican party. Will Congress do its duty?

☞ The rebellion in Afghanistan is gaining in strength and importance. YAKOOB KAHN, the son of the present Amir, who raised the standard of rebellion about one year ago, is now being joined by all the conservative element in his father's kingdom. A jealousy and an enmity has for years been in existence among different factions of the Afghans, for and against British influence. YAKOOB KAHN, is the leader of the opponents of Great Britain, while his father is the firm friend of the English. Late advices from Central Asia state, that the rebels are marching towards the capital and that a decisive battle is imminent unless the Amir stipulates to dissolve all his present amicable relations with Great Britain and to expel all her subjects from his realm.

☞ The new California mint, at San Francisco, was completed last month, and is the most capacious structure of the kind in the world, containing all the latest improvements for perfection in the manufacture of money. The *Bulletin*, in describing it, says:

> The necessity of such a mint as we are now to possess has been more and more manifest. The average coinage for the past twelve years has been steadily increasing from sixteen or seventeen millions, until now it reaches twenty-five millions. During the last four months the coinage was over twelve millions of dollars, and the demands of commerce for the new trade dollar are becoming very great. In the present quarters, twenty thousand pieces a day is about all that can be safely attempted, though it has sometimes been exceeded. In the new mint, the facilities for increase are such that the work can be multiplied to any degree of our possible requirements in the future.

THE MENNONITE EMIGRATION.

The 43,000 acres of land purchased by the Russian Mennonites last year in Kansas, from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, are being as rapidly settled as the new colonists can make preparations for leaving their old homes, and obtain passports from their former governments. Parties of from five to forty families are arriving every few weeks, and the first preparations of their new homes are going rapidly forward. All are people of wealth, and in every respect these colonists promise to become a very valuable social element in the development of the new West.

Another summer will show marvelous changes in that immense region, hitherto devoid of population. The busy hum of pioneer industry has already wrought a transformation, and long lines of wagons, loaded with lumber, farming implements and household goods, are passing from the different railroad stations to their destination on the unbroken prairies. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have erected five gigantic emigrant houses, for the temporary convenience of the new settlers who will arrive during the coming season, and are having the dry grass cut to furnish food for their cattle and horses during the short winter, and have otherwise done everything to make pleasant and welcome the land of their adoption, to these people who are leaving their cultivated lands and homes, without remuneration, to a government which refuses them the religious freedom which was solemnly guaranteed to their forefathers forever.

The religious and moral status of the Mennonites, the excellent reputation which, as a people, they have sustained in Germany and elsewhere, where they have founded their communities, and their upright and honorable characteristics, attach a peculiar interest to their settlement among us, which eventually will be followed by their entire religious sect from different portions of Europe. The Mennonites, as a sect, arose about the middle of the sixteenth century, their founder, MENNO SIMOFIS, being cotemporary with MARTIN LUTHER, and not differing essentially in religious views with the eminent reformer, except in the strict non-combativeness of his followers and their baptism, by immersion, after spiritual maturity. SIMONS became a very popular preacher, and gained many adherents in Holland, where his first community was established. Here, however, as elsewhere, they were not permitted to live in obedience to their religious tenets in times of war, the Government exacting military duty from them. For this reason, they wandered about Central Europe until the accession to the Russian throne of FREDERICK THE GREAT, when that liberal-minded monarch invited them to settle in his kingdom, guaranteeing to them such religious security and exemption from military duty as they demanded. Being frugal and industrious in their habits, they soon became wealthy. Their numbers increasing, they in 1790 established their first colony in the rich steppes of Southern Russia, during the reign of the Emperor PAUL, who made many liberal concessions to them, giving to the head of each family a perpetual lease of one hundred and seventy acres of land, guaranteeing to respect their religious belief in regard to the non performance of military duty, and otherwise granting them still further privileges. In 1804, a large reservation of territory was set aside for them, adjacent to the Black Sea, comprising the provinces of Taurida, Kersen, and Ekaternoslay, which, though at that time inhabited by savage Tartar tribes, soon became the seat of a high degree of civilization and enlightenment, without exciting any animosity from the barbarous aborigines, who soon peaceably yielded their lands and disappeared beyond the Volga.

There, since that time, they have dwelt and added immensely to the revenues of Russia, and there, they and their descendants would have remained forever, had not ALEXANDER decreed, about one year since, that none of his subjects should hereafter be exempt from military duty. So soon as the order had been promulgated, they sent deputations to him, saying that their entire community would emigrate unless the decree was rescinded. The Czar endeavored to effect a compromise by saying that they would not be compelled to fight, but in case of war, they must serve in the capacity of teamsters, nurses, physicians, hospital servants, etc. To this, however, they refused to accede, and immediately thereafter they sent committees to visit the United States and Canada, in search of large tracts of land to which they would emigrate and live according to their religious views. After extensive prospecting, the above named locality was chosen, with which all who have thus arrived are perfectly satisfied. The Kansas Legislature last winter, passed an act amending the militia law of 1868, so that all persons who, on or before the first of May in each year, file with the Clerk of their county an affidavit that they are members of a religious organization, whose articles of faith prohibit bearing of arms shall be exempt from military duty.

The sacrifices which these conscientious people have made to erect for themselves homes in the Western wilderness are very great, since their fertile lands in the Crimea, and all their valuable improvements thereon, are confiscated to the Russian Government, which fact may have gone far towards inciting ALEXANDER to revoke the concessions granted them by his predecessors. May they find that happiness in the land of the stranger which their many superior virtues deserve, and never find cause to repent having chosen, from out all the broad realms of the universe, the Land of the Free for their abiding place.

☞ Professor HAYDEN'S exploring expedition in Southwestern Colorado, have discovered the remains of once large and populous ancient cities; some at the bottom of canons and others on the bluffs above. From the remains of agricultural and mining implements, glazed pottery, etc., an advanced stage of civilization is said to be indicated.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Embassy from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States Government, empowered to enter into a reciprocity treaty between the two countries, consists of Hon. ELISHA A. ALLEN, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, who is also empowered to act as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Hon. H. A. CARTER of the King's Privy Council. Both are natives of the United States who have long resided in Hawaii, and there obtained positions of great influence. King KALAKANA and his Government have invested them with full authority to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which if successful must redound in a great degree to the commercial advantages of the Pacific Coast States and the Hawaiian Kingdom. A treaty similar to that now proposed was submitted to our Government in 1854, and received the support of many of our leading statesmen, like SEWARD, SUMNER, MARCY and others. The treaty was adopted by the Sandwich Islands Government, but was, unfortunately, defeated in the Senate of the United States, through the influence of Messrs. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, in the year above mentioned.

It is to be hoped that present negociations will meet with the success which they deserve, since we have nothing to lose and much to gain by a commercial treaty which will aid in the increase of our Pacific Coast commerce, especially as the embassadors do not desire to open the way for free trade between the two countries but merely to make the arrangements requisite for a *quid pro quo* exchange of such commodities as do not and can not compete with those of the United States, which, it is proposed to admit duty free to the Pacific ports, with the agreement that an equal amount of purely American productions shall be admitted to the Hawaiian ports on the same conditions.

The Sandwich Islands are the key to the North Pacific, lying as they do directly in the track of our western commerce. Their exports are large and valuable and show annually a perceptible increase, our imports from thence nearly equalling our exports thither. In sentiment the Hawaiian Government is American, notwithstanding the efforts Great Britain has made to gain a foothold there, as she has already done in the South Pacific, where she has built up a gigantic Empire. The natural tendency of Hawaiian commerce is towards the British colonies of the South Sea, who are doing everything to foster and encourage it, and if we do not desire to give Great Britain undisputed control of the entire commerce of the Pacific, we must enter into some arrangement like the present to retain our commercial intercourse with the Sandwich Islands, whose annexation in the future would be a desirable acquisition to us, as the native races are rapidly becoming extinct, and should these islands pass into the power of any foreign nation, no trade could prosper on the North Pacific, or even exist, if their owners should decree otherwise, and in case of war, a colony under the control of a European power established there could send forth its cruisers, and bid defiance to all means of attack which could be brought to bear against it. Before the war, we enjoyed most of the Sandwich Island trade, but since that time Great Britain and Germany have taken our half of it, and if we do not follow up the advantage we now possess there, in all probability within the century these rich possessions will pass into the power of one or the other, or both of these Empires. By the annexation of the Fiji Islands, Great Britain has advanced a thousand miles farther north, her Pacific possessions reaching to within a distance of 1,800 miles of Honolulu, whose distance from San Francisco is 770 miles miles less. The situation of the Sandwich Islands, and their civilization by former residents of the United States, together with their natural force of gravitation is bearing them towards the United States, and it a prudent and reasonable degree of comity is now extended towards them from our government, they may in time, by fostering commercial and social intercourse with their people, become a portion of the Union. King KALAKANA will sail for the United States on the 18th inst., and arrive at San Francisco about the last of the month. He will then proceed to Washington in furtherance of the completion of the reciprocity treaty, after which he intends to visit Europe.

☞ In the early days of Mormonism, many very wealthy foreign converts were induced by the proselyting missionaries to emigrate to the Modern Zion of the Latter Day Saints, and enrich it with their wealth. But recently only the extremely poor and ignorant classes can be persuaded to go thither, many of these even have their passage paid, and then are unwilling to work after their arrival. At the recent Mormon Conference, a decree was promulgated, commanding all missionaries to exercise the utmost caution in importing Mormons at the expense of the Church, and recommending that, if they cannot be more successful in securing these of desirable characteristics than they have been within the last two years, the abandonment of their efforts in that direction altogether.

Democrats in these parts don't understand the meaning of so many Sanitary Conventions over the country. We are rather satisfied at present with the condition of the public health.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The recent elections certainly indicate a very foul condition of the atmosphere, and steps should be taken to purify it before our coming Centennial Exposition. What a spectacle this country would present before the world with the Government in the hands of the FERNANDO WOODS, the JEFF. DAVIS's and that class of men, on its one hundredth birth-day!

☞ In the Boston wool market, sales are almost invariably in small lots, manufacturers evidently fearing a decline in prices and not venturing upon heavy investments. This opinion of the market is strengthened by the effort of manufacturers to combine and diminish the manufacture of woolen goods.

A SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Our lamentable national deficiency in meeting the foreign requirements of diplomatic, commercial and social intercourse, is, in a measure, about to be obviated by the inauguration of a proposed school of languages, in connection with the University at Newburyport, where not only all the languages of Europe and Asia are to be theoretically taught by competent natives, but where they are to be spoken, and where every effort will be made to impart such a practical knowledge of them that the graduates in the different tongues will, when traveling where they are spoken in their native purity, not find themselves in the position of certain college professors of modern languages, who, when visiting France and Italy, declared their people ignorant of the French and Italian languages because they failed to make themselves understood.

The want of such a school has always been a serious one in a national point of view. Very few of our diplomats, and even our accomplished scholars, are finished linguists. Even when possessing the acquirement to translate freely such languages as they have studied, few can speak them with sufficient fluency for the practical purposes of life, to say nothing of such a knowledge as is required when social intercourse with the higher classes of European and Asiatic society is sought for or deemed requisite for the furtherance of diplomatic or commercial relations. Within the last two decades, such has been the increase of our national intercourse with Eastern Europe and Asia, as well as Continental Europe, that familiarity with the languages of their different nations is an absolute essential to our representatives abroad, in order to attain a national respect, in accordance with the magnitude and wealth of our country. Certainly no knowledge is in so great a measure the key to that thorough acquaintance with foreign nations, requisite to a perfect understanding of their social, commercial, religious and political institutions, and their national characteristics, as that of familiarity with their spoken language.

Aside from Great Britain and Germany, the other leading nations of Europe have given great attention to the practical study, and the acquaintance of the idioms and vernaculars of those foreign nations with whom they have entered into commercial relations. Russia, which derives such vast revenues from Central Asia, sends no representatives thither who have not first mastered the languages of the people to whom they are sent. France has for centuries paid more attention to the practical, than the theoretical study of foreign languages, and it is highly gratifying to the friends of practical education that a movement in this direction is being instituted under such favorable auspices in the United States, calculated as it is to meet one of our most pressing national demands.

☞ Never was a genius more overwhelmed with triumph than ERNEST ROSSI, the eminent Italian tragedian, within the past year. The Emperor of Brazil has invited him to reside permanently at Rio Janeiro, offering him great pecuniary inducements. The Municipality of Warsaw desire him to remove to their city and found a dramatic art school, and Russia and Germany are endeavoring to outvie each other in their attempts to persuade him to take up his abode in St. Petersburg and Berlin, while his countrymen, and particularly those of his native city of Florence, appeal to his love of fatherland, to remain with them and not forsake the land of his nativity now in the full maturity of his powers.

☞ The adulteration of milk has become such an evil in Paris that police officers are stationed at every gate through which the milk sellers pass, who test the milk to ascertain if it has been watered or contains any chemical adulterations. If it is discovered that it is not pure, it is immediately emptied into the street, and if the offense is repeated heavy fines are imposed.

☞ Speaker BLAINE announces that he will not be a candidate for Senator, but favors the re-election of Senator HAMLIN. BLAINE, unlike CHASE, is not disposed to enter upon a fight within his own party ranks upon the eve of a Presidential Convention. He is wise.

☞ Dr. DALL, of the United States Coast Survey, recently returned from an expedition to the Arctic Regions above Behring to San Francisco, and reports that the season in that vicinity has been an open one and exceedingly conspicuous for observations.

☞ It is a rather singular fact that among the population of London, which amounts to about 4,000,000 at present, there are more Jews than in Palestine; more Scotchmen than at Edinburg; more Irish than at Dublin, and more Catholics than at Rome.

☞ Laundries, it is said, do much to spread infections in large cities. It is not possible to detect the infected garment, and thus the communication with other clothing is made and disease spread.

☞ There are parties in Quebec who believe it possible to keep the St. Lawrence River open for navigation during the winter. Just how such a result is to be brought about, they do not state.

☞ A New York, New Jersey, and a St. Louis clergyman, each claim to have married a mysterious couple, supposed to have been the absconding Philadelphia Catholic priest and his organist.

☞ It is now announced from Washington that there will be no change of Cabinet officers and no change of policy on the part of the Administration on the financial question.

☞ The Committee of Fifteen, appointed by a Cincinnati mass temperance meeting, have called a State temperance convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, December ninth.

☞ In Indiana, it is estimated that the property belonging to religious societies and not on the tax duplicate, is worth from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

We are in receipt of the following circular, signed by JOSIAH QUINCY, of Boston, as President, and R. H. FERGUSON, of Troy, N. Y., as Secretary, calling the Second Annual Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association. It will be of general interest, and we give it entire:

The Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association, held at Washington, in January last, adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., at such time as the executive committee should elect, and after consultation, it has been decided to issue the call for a Convention to assemble in Richmond, on Tuesday, the first day of December next.

The rapid progress and development of our country during the past decade, has brought the question of cheap transportation prominently to the front, and it is fast becoming the leading issue of the day. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the consumer, are beginning to realize that steam and electricity have inaugurated a new era in commerce—have changed our manners and customs of life even—and that whatsoever may be said of the power and influence of any of the products of the soil, it is evident that it is Transportation which is now King. It levies the largest tax upon production; and in this country its revenues greatly exceed those of the Government. How important then that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted.

The bringing together of trained minds from every section of our great country—of practical men from every department of commerce and agriculture—for the consideration of this great question, cannot but result in good; indeed the previous conventions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational features alone is of inestimable value; for as yet, the public mind is quite unfamiliar with the subject and there is need of all the light which can be thrown upon it.

As it is a subject which particularly interests the *producing, commercial* and *consuming* classes, it is to be hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be freely represented; and, also, that each State will send an official representative. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and if possible, notice given to the Secretary of the Association of the probable number of delegates, in order that a proper estimate may be made of the extent of accommodation which will be required. Notice will be given in the Richmond papers of Monday, November 30th, and Tuesday, December 1st, of the place of meeting.

We are informed that the Board of Trade of this city have been invited to send a delegation to this Convention. The object of the Convention is one in which all classes of business men have a deep interest, and the best minds of the country should engage in efforts to solve the Transportation problem.

☞ The little Philadelphia boy who stole $700 and gave it to an orphan asylum, is evidently a convert to the doctrine that evil may be overcome with good.

☞ An ordinance is pending before the Philadelphia Council which fixes the salary of the Mayor at $10,000. Honor counts nothing in these days.

☞ The season for bank defalcations opens lively. The $32,000 deficit in the Pacific Bank book-keeper's account is a good starter.

☞ Many New York City merchants, interpret the Saratoga arrangement to mean injury to the trade of that city.

Insect Characteristics.

Prof. Edward S. Morse delivered a lecture in Brooklyn, a few evenings since, on the "Curiosities of Insect Life," in which he thus refers to ants and spiders:

Among a certain species of ants, a custom prevails of employing another species as slaves. These insects do not pass an entirely placid existence, but from time to time wage tremendous wars, lasting sometimes for a month or more. Other ants build mighty tunnels and cultivate small farms. They erect granaries, each performing the species of harvesting best suited to its tastes and formation. The closer these creatures are studied the more astounding are the developments made. Oftentimes a little sick ant is carried to a stream, given a cold bath, and then carefully placed on a dry leaf. If its recovery is deemed hopeless, it is put out of pain by being allowed to perish in the water. It is a well known fact that ants malt their grain, and are rapidly learning the art of brewing.

The lecturer then passed to the consideration of the peculiarities of spiders, referring at length to the ingenious manner in which they construct their nests. Some protect their homes by a trap-door, which is formed by spinning a web and covering it with little pieces of earth. When attacked, the spider clings for dear life to these trap doors, and does not surrender until its strength gives way. The spider's nest is always built on an incline, so that it may be able to rapidly drop and spring upon its prey. In the spider world the female element rules with a rod of iron, and the males are considered of little or no account.

PATTI.

How She and Her Husband Get Along Together.

(From the Boston Gazette Letter.)

I overheard a lady at the opera the other night talking about Adeline Patti's costume. "They are the most elegant on the stage," such gorgeous dresses, such strings of diamonds and robes of pearls. In the saloon scene in 'La Traviata' she wears her dress and hair trimmed with diamonds instead of camelias." I do not doubt the diamond part of the story, but think it very bad taste. The point of the dress is the camelias. As to the elegant costumes, I doubt that, for friends of mine just returned from abroad, say that, although Patti wears quantities of jewels, she is very careless about her dresses, and that she wears one old satin skirt that is flimsy and grimy with age and dirt. Worth, who make the most of her dresses, complains that the Marquis de Caux is very economical. Notwithstanding her economy in the matter of dress, she gives freely where she takes a fancy. I know for a certainty that she allows a young American girl in Paris, $600 a year to pursue her musical studies. She only values a present in dollars and cents. I am told that at Christmas time she is the recipient of gifts from hundreds and hundreds of admirers, but that she only keeps the jewelry from among the lots; every thing else she tosses over to her maid. Mme. Patti and her husband live very happily together, an unsual thing in similar marriages. The old Marquis goes to the opera every night when she sings, and sits down in a retired corner, and never takes his lorgnette off his wife while she is on the stage. When she retires he turns his back to the foot-lights and rakes the house through his glass. If there is anything in Mme Patti's singing or acting that does not suit him, he tells her so when he goes behind the scenes, and she does better next time. Such a husband is worth all the critics in the world. Patti knows very well what her Marquis tells her is for her good, while a critic may suggest or cavil out of some unfriendly feeling. In the meantime, we are no nearer hearing this great singer in our own country than we were five years ago, for she finds it more profitable to pay Mr. Strakosch a large amount of money every year until such time as she shall conclude to sing to fulfill her contract.

☞ An official examination into the cost of a university education in England discloses the fact that the necessary expenses of an Oxford student need not exceed $250 per annum.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

MRS. E. W., Swedesburg, N. J.—We sent you last week a copy of a magazine designed to answer your inquiries. You will find the publisher's name and price on the title page.

ECLIPSE (no address).—There have been several total eclipses of the sun—17th July, 1833; 8th July, 1842; 28th July, 1851.—Your writing is very good, indeed.

C. C.—Valparaiso, the principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish Admiral Mendez Nunez, on March 31, 1866, when much property was destroyed

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Gilead Station, O.—Our latest Chicago Directory does not contain the name of such a firm as that mentioned by you, nor does it give the name of their agent. The firm may be all right, but appearances are decidedly against them.

M. F., Oakland, Pennsylvania.—We are sorry that we do not have at hand data which will enable us to answer your question regarding temperature.—Your question in regard to the velocity of light was answered quite recently.

SENSATION, Zelienople, Pa.—The name of the Sewing Machine Co. for which you ask does not appear in the New York City Business Directory, and it is fair to suppose that it is not a reliable Company, as all such are mentioned in it.

DAVID W., Burlington, Iowa—All Hallow-eve, the English and Scotch version of All Saints Day, is said to have been instituted by Pope Boniface IV., about 607, in Rome. Its original purport was to commemorate all those saints and martyrs in whose honor no particular day is assigned.

G. W. G., East Toledo, O.—We cannot give you the name of a reliable land agent at Ontonagon, Mich., but Ambrose Campbell is U. S. Land Register at Marquette, Mich. Perhaps he could tell you as much about lands (both public and private) on the upper peninsula, as any one in that section of the country.

J. O., Weeping Water, Neb.—We have no statute or reference in this city that we know of that afford us information on the point of licenses for showmen in Illinois, Iowa or Missouri. Not being of general interest it does not go out of the State unless the whole copy of the statute goes, and we do not have it.

JOHN C. C., Moore's Hill, Ind.—To send you a list of all the Colleges in Ohio and Indiana, we should have to copy it from books in our library. Do you really think that a three cent stamp is sufficient to pay us for the time necessary to make such a list, not to say anything about postage? We cannot tell where you can procure such a list.

E. H. T., Pomfret, Vt.—The telegraph college you mention is as good, but probably not materially better than others of the same kind. We should not advise a young man to come so far to receive instruction which would perhaps not be greatly superior to that obtainable in a working office. The business pays fairly, and a young man may do well in it if he has sufficient application.

J. E. E., Nevada, O.—The business of the firm you mention is legitimate, but purely speculative. We do *not* advise any one to invest money in this way, as he stands just as good a chance of losing, as of making money.

JOHN ROBB, Medarryville, Ind., writes: "I visited Toledo in 1812, but there was not a 'grub' missing from the forests.—I like your paper best of any in the United States, and shall continue to take it as long as I live."—And Mr. Robb who is now eighty-two years of age, and who writes a good legible hand, encloses the price of a year's subscription as evidence that he is in earnest.

C. O. D., Salem, Oregon.—We believe your last letters have not been published, but think we have one or two on hand.—We have handed your letter to the "Western Publishing and Purchasing Company" of this city. They deal largely in books, and can furnish almost any work you may desire at publishers' prices.—They will doubtless be able to recommend what you want, as they are good authority on books, and are perfectly reliable.

D. D. F., Bliasfield, Mich.—A note must be presented for payment and demand made on the day it becomes due, to bind endorsers; and if not paid or accepted, as the case may be, then notice must be given within a reasonable time, and what this time is, is a question of law for the courts, to be judged in each case by its circumstances.

WM. W., Adrian, Mich.—Your subscription for LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY expires with the December number, issued last week.—The magazine about which you inquire has recently changed hands, and the new proprietors claim that they will supply all numbers missing through the failure of the former firm. We do not regard that publication as especially reliable.

W. M. G., Piper City, Ills., wishes the address of some good reliable land agent in the Shenandoah (Va.) Valley. Can any of our readers who are personally acquainted in that locality oblige him?—Gen. A. J. Smith was born in Buck's county, Pa., in 1814. It is possible that he may be of German parentage.

W. B. G., Sangammon, Ills.—Perhaps the earliest authentic record of London is about the year 61 A. D., when it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*.—The countries of England and Wales were united under one government in 1283 A. D. Scotland was united under the same Sovereign in 1603, and under the same legislation in 1707, when the three were first styled "Great Britain." Ireland was incorporated with them January 1st, 1801, when the whole was called "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

E. K., Fort Lyon, C. T.—The term "Artesian" well, comes from the Province of Artesia, France, (now called Artois), where these wells originated. The deepest from water well, of which we have any knowledge, is at Paris (1,798 feet,) although many of the salt and petroleum wells of this country have exceeded this depth.—We know of no method for ascertaining with any accuracy the distance of a cloud near the horizon.

MISS C. E. D., Sargamon, Ill.—The line you ask for is by Burns, and occurs in his "Letter a Saturday Night." Correctly quoted it is, "Gars ould claes look amaist as weel's the new."—"God bless the man who first invented sleep" is taken from Cervante's Don Quixote. The whole sentence is as follows: "Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! it covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak; it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold and cold for the hot."

JAMES S., Indianapolis, Ind.—In July, 1870 it was ascertained that the numerical strength of Methodism, including all branches, amounted to between three and four million members, with a clerical force, embracing local and travelling preachers, of over sixty thousand.—The meaning of the term Anabaptists is a little different from your understanding of it. An Anabaptist is one who requires a new baptism when, for any reason, the first is deemed invalid. In church history, however, the name of Anabaptists is applied to a class of fanatical men who, at the beginning of the Reformation, in the sixteenth century, raised violent disturbances in the centre of Europe, and brought upon themselves a lasting odium This sect is not to be confused with the Baptists, from whom they differed widely, except in the single point of baptism.

PHILLIP W., Lafayette, Ind.—The English *hustings* correspond with the American polls: The term is said to be from *house-court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons.—Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 years B. C.; it was first made of rags about 1300.—The Wars of the Roses between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem,) and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose,) began 1455 and ended 1485 through the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.

G. W., Champion City, Ill.—You say you gave a note in 1869: "Due G. W. White or bearer, fifty dollars, cash borrowed," and ask if it was collectable if not paid before 1873. Your note was within the statute of limitations in this State, and collectable. Action on a note or any agreement or promise in writing may be begun in Ohio any time within fifteen years after due, or after endorsement of part payment has been made on it. Limitations vary in different States; in Michigan on note it is six, and in Illinois sixteen years.

J. L., Westerville, O.—There is no law prohibiting a person from inserting an initial letter between his Christian and surname. If the initial has been assumed simply for the purpose of having it, and the person has become known by the name in that way, it is his name, and he may contract, sue and be sued by that name. Otherwise, if he assume it as a disguise for fraudulent purpose, when it becomes an *alias*, or as a mere cover for a time, when it is a *nom de guerre*.—The Union Schools of Ohio are organized under one of two special school laws in force since 1847 and 1849. For copies of these laws and all others relating to common schools in this State, address State School Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio.

MRS. M. W., Ashtabula, O.—We subjoin a brief statement of the rights of the widow of a deceased intestate husband in Ohio. First, of real property. Where the property came to the husband by descent, devise or deed of gift from any ancestor, and he leaves no children then the whole estate passes to her during her natural life, unless there be no next of kin on the husband's side, when she takes absolutely. If it did not come by descent, devise or gift from an ancestor, and he had no children living, then she takes the whole estate absolutely. If he has children living, then in either case she takes a dower interest of one-third in all real estate of which her husband was seized at the time of his death, or of which having been seized during coverture she has not released her right of dower. She is entitled to remain in the mansion house one year unless dower is sooner assigned. Second, of personal property. If he has left no children she is entitled to all the personal estate as next of kin; and if he has left children or child, legitimate, then she takes absolutely one-half of any sum not exceeding $400, and one third of the residue of the personal estate.

H. B. M., Mason Creek, Ky. An excellent authority on putting out grape cuttings advises to select the wood for the cuttings the last of November or first of December, taking this year's growth. Cut into lengths of about six inches, leaving not less than two buds on each piece. Sometimes there will be three or four buds on one cutting, but all the better, as the roots will start from each bud. With a sharp knife smooth off the wood close up to the base of the lower bud, and cut off the top end an inch above the bud, with a sloping cut from the opposite side of, and away from the bud. Put the cuttings, thus prepared, in the ground where they will not be frozen. Set them thickly in a shallow trench, and cover them up, leaving the top bud just above the ground, after which cover up with straw to keep out the frost. As soon as the ground is settled the spring, dig a trench in the cutting bed, a little deeper than the cuttings are long, and nearly perpendicular. Place the cuttings in this trench three or four inches apart, and so deep that the upper bud will be one inch below the surface. Then fill with dirt, pressing it down around the base of the cuttings, and just covering the upper bud with fine soil.—The upper bud produces the shoot, and both buds the roots.

M. H. K., Pharsalia, N. Y.—The Secretary of the National Grange, Mr. O. H. Kelley, in his official bulletin, issued Oct. 1st, of the present year, states that there were at that date in the several States, 20,840 subordinate Granges. During the preceding month 409 new Granges had been instituted. The next session of the National Grange will be held in Charleston, S. C., on the first Wednesday in February, 1875.—The Granges represented in each State are as follows: Alabama, 632, Arkansas, 504, California, 231, Connecticut, 3, Delaware, 14, Florida, 97, Georgia, 639, Illinois, 1,513, Indiana 1,991, Iowa, 2,009, Kansas, 1,350, Kentucky 1,425, Louisiana 185, Maine 38, Maryland 118, Massachusetts 64, Michigan 509, Minnesota 540, Mississippi 622, Missouri 1,992, Nebraska 596, New Hampshire 37, New Jersey 80, New York 238, North Carolina 450, Nevada 5, Ohio 1,631, Oregon 174, Pennsylvania 349, South Carolina 313, Tennessee 1,067 Texas 687, Vermont 125, Virginia 373, West Virginia 110, Wisconsin 505 Colorado 65, Dakota 56, Canada 51, Idaho 25, Montana 26, Indian Territory 4.

W. B. W., Massilon, O.—Our New England Correspondent recently gave a lengthy account of the new order of Sovereigns of Industry, and you will find his letter the best source of information we can now give. The circular recently issued by the Order states that the "Sovereigns of Industry" is an Order seeking to combine all toiling men and women in an organization for the purpose of securing to themselves increased material, social and intellectual advantages. The Patrons of Husbandry have demonstrated the practicability of such a plan by uniting the farmers in Granges throughout the land. The Sovereigns seek to complement their work by inviting to their councils all classes of laboring men and women, without regard to race, creed or nationality. The Order is spreading rapidly. Several State Councils have already been formed, and there are subordinate Councils in 15 States, many of them numbering from 150 to 300 members each. At the last session of the Massachusetts State Council, in July, the Secretary reported an average saving to the members, in the purchase of the necessaries of life, of fourteen per cent. In Springfield there are 1,500 persons belonging to the Order, and they are saving at least $1,500 per week in their purchases.

A Murderer's Remorse.

On October 29th last, Joseph Robbins, a bridge watchman at the Kaskaskia river, on the Vandalia railroad, was murdered. Nathan Burgess was arrested and the evidence against him was so strong that he made the following confession: "I knew the Vandalia pay car had passed that afternoon and had paid Robbins his month's wages. I got that shot gun and went to the bridge. As I approached the watch-house I saw through the window Robbins sitting inside. His shoulders and head only could be seen. I raised the gun and fired. I then hesitated a few minutes to listen if the report of the gun had aroused any one. I then went up to the watch-house door and found Robbins on his knees praying. I plainly heard him say, 'Oh God, have mercy on the one who did this; spare him for Jesus' sake.' I was horrified and turned and ran, I didn't know where. I did not enter the house or touch the door. His words haunts me still." The amount for which Robbins was murdered was $31.50. Great excitement prevails, and threats have been made of lynching Burgess.

WANTS TO REFORM.

A Rogue Who is Tired of "Crooked Ways," and Wants to "Square Himself with the World."

We are in receipt of the following letter, which we give for what it is worth, and precisely as it was written, changing only the spelling and punctuation, and suppressing a few names:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12, 1874.

EDITOR TOLEDO BLADE—SIR:—I am about to make a confession, which, I hope, will be for the good of the people at large. My business has been thieving and burglarizing for many years. I have been in the State Prison once in this State and twice in the East. I now propose to quit the business and expose a few leading men who are still engaged in the business of horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglarizing, robbing railroad trains, burning houses, barns and cities. Chicago, Boston, Rockville and Greencastle were burned by a band of thieves which extends from the eastern part of Ohio to the Rocky Mountains.

One of the leading men in this band or ring in Missouri is a Mr. E. W. Johnson; he used to live in Pennsylvania, in the "Beech Flats."—Went some where northwest, then went to Missouri, where he is now operating as leader for the Western Division. A man by the name of Allen is the leading man in Iowa. He lives in the southern part of the State, and a doctor in Mantoon, Ill., I think, is one of the leading men. One Caxteel was introduced to me in Paducah, Ky., as one of our best men. We met there to make arrangements to rob a train, but our plan failed that time. Our stolen goods were sent to Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities, and were generally sold to men running auction houses. The man in Memphis who superintends the distribution of the goods goes by the name of Mr. ——. Mr. —— is the man in St. Louis, —. —— in Chicago, and —— in Indianapolis. All these men follow some business to hide their real and most remunerative vocation. The Young murder at Indianapolis cost our gang more money than they made by the operation.

We have a large number of men who are hired by the job to steal, rob and burn. The smartest men in the gang operate the counterfeiting part of the business. They have a set of dies in Brown county, Indiana. The artist is a young lady from Philadelphia. The money is first handled by ——, of Franklin; ——, of Danville; ——, of Center Valley; ——, of Belleville; and ——, of Terre Haute. Then it is sold out to parties for distribution among the honest people.

The head chief of our gang is known to none but our leading men, and I have never been able to learn his name. All I know about him is that he lives in St. Louis in great splendor. I never got popular enough with the leaders in the different sections to know all the big guns, but as I am about to quit the wicked business forever, and may, when opportunity offers, go into the details more fully. I will have to leave the country, but will be kept posted by a member of the gang, who, for the present, is compelled to remain with them.

I will tell you how I got into the business. In 1853 I was young and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. A man at Louisville, Ky., paid my expenses to California. He sent me out into the world without anything, after I had worked for him about six months. He treated me badly, as well as others, who had worked for him. Some of the most daring of us laid a plot to rob him of his gold, and so one night we tied him, and went through his ranch, getting quite a bag of the yellow stuff. We next tried to rob a man by the name of McGregor, whom we learned had lots of gold. He was from Indianapolis. We next robbed a stage coach, and made a good haul.

A short time after, I took passage to the States, by water, and landed at New Orleans. At that place I soon lost what money I had. I got in with a "crooked man" named "Big Jack," and we "cracked" a house near the river and got away with a small sum of money. The officers ran us rather close, and we shook the town for Mobile. We left there soon for Savannah, where we got in a little work, and succeeded in making a raise, after which we jumped the town, which was two small for much business, and went to New York. At New York we made some "connections" with various parties, who got us to join them in the West.

We went first to Dayton, and then to Indianapolis. At this place we found the headquarters of a gang, whose operations extended over the whole State of Indiana, and extended into the other States adjoining. I have been operating with them in this State ever since. Occasionally, I went or was sent out of the State on business, and I helped at a couple of train robberies in the West. I have now determined to abandon forever the life I have been leading, and try to become an honest man. If I can find an opportunity soon, I will make another communication, exposing in more detail the operations of the gang.

Yours respectfully,

ON ANOTHER TRACK.

A Clairvoyant While in a Trance Tells the Story of Barney Mahon's Disappearance and Where His Remains can be Found.

This morning Chief of Police PURDY was visited by a hardware merchant and a friend, who related a story that, if it comes out as is represented, will certainly be one of the most wonderful and mysterious things that has been heard of in this city for a long time. The friend of the hardware merchant is a farmer, and lives some twenty miles from here. About two weeks ago a lady friend of his, who is a clairvoyant, arrived at his house, and has been visiting there since. It will be remembered that BARNEY MAHON disappeared in a very mysterious manner two weeks ago last Monday night. At the time of the clairvoyant's arrival at the farmer's house they had heard nothing of the affair. The evening following her arrival she went into a trance, and while in that state told her astonished hearers that a man had been murdered over in Toledo. She said that a short, heavy, thick-set man, who was an Irishman, had been playing cards in a saloon. One of the players, the Irishman, was intoxicated, and during the game had some harsh words with the other two men. Soon after the quarrel he went out, and was followed by the other two. He went down a street that led to the river. When near the foot of the street one of the men struck him on the head with a billy and killed him. On one side of the street there was a large coal house, on the other side a large brick building with a number of grindstones piled up beside it. A sewer emptied into the river from the centre of the street, and at a short distance from the sewer a large vessel was at the dock. After the fatal blow had been struck the two men procured an empty oil barrel, which was painted blue. Into this barrel they put the murdered man, and after putting in a lot of stones and pieces of coal, partially headed it up. They then went aboard the vessel in order to get the small boat that was fastened to the stern. The night watchman, however, would not let them take it. They paid him a sum of money and then they were permitted to take the small boat. They placed the barrel with its ghastly contents into the boat and rowed above the place where the sewer emptied into the river, and when directly opposite the large double doors in the brick building, (the doors are round at the top,) they hoisted the barrel overboard, and with poles shoved it under the dock.

In a day or two after the above was told, they heard of the mysterious disappearance of MR. MAHON, and as the description given corresponded exactly with that of the missing man, the whole family were very greatly surprised. During the day they heard that the remains had been found, and in the evening the farmer told the clairvoyant, while she was in a trance, that such was the case. The lady immediately replied that it was not true: that the remains were in a blue barrel under the dock near the large brick building, and they would never be found until some one went to Toledo and searched for them at that place.

On seven different occasions did she repeat this story, and at length the farmer became so impressed with what he had heard that he resolved to come to Toledo and satisfy himself whether there was anything in it or not. He reported the whole case to Captain PURDY, who, although he did not have very strong faith in the result, in order to leave nothing done that might throw light upon the subject, detailed a policeman to investigate the matter.

Up to the time of writing nothing has been discovered, although the search is still going on.

ADAMS TP. FARMERS CLUB.—The next meeting will be held at the residence of H. BELLOOG, on Friday, the 20th, at 10 A. M.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Miscellaneous—The Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad.

Final arrangements have been made between the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago and Cleveland, Sandusky & Chicago Roads to build a Union Depot at Tiffin. It will be located on the west side of Lafayette street, and is to be a fine building.

Over 30 tons of iron for the Bowling Green Railroad have arrived, ready to be put down.

To-morrow, Train Dispatcher Fordyce, of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Road at Tiffin, will move his headquarters to Defiance.

THE MANSFIELD & COLDWATER RAILROAD.—The Napoleon *Northwest* says:

A committee of our citizens visited Pittsburgh last week, and conferred with Vice President Thaw, of the Pennsylvania Company, on the subject of an early completion to this town of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad.

The committee report that the Pennsylvania Company will lay the iron and complete the road to Napoleon, provided the bridges are built and the road prepared for the iron. The committee also say that, by the consent of the Pennsylvania Company and the M., C. & L. M. Co., the proceeds of unpaid subscriptions at Napoleon and Weston can be applied to the cost of finishing the road to Napoleon.

If, therefore, the subscribers who have not paid will do so now, the Committee are confident of the early completion of this Road to Napoleon.

Now, will these men pay as others have already done and thereby secure to us this road, which is so much needed for the prosperity of our town? They will all be compelled to pay in the end, and the money when paid will be applied on the existing indebtedness of the M. C. & L. M. R. R. Co., and this without the completion of the road.

The Committee also say that the completion of the road next year, the year after, or at any future time is uncertain, unless this proposition can be made effective.

The programme by which the Committee believe success can be secured, requires the co-operation of Mansfield, Tiffin, Fostoria, Weston and all other towns and interests along the line.

TEMPERANCE.

Organization of a New Division Sons of Temperance Here Last Night.

Wednesday evening a number of persons interested in the temperance cause assembled at Gough Hall, to assist at the organization of a new Division of Sons of Temperance. The meeting was called to order by State Deputy PATRICK F. SCANNELL, who appointed the following gentlemen to fill the offices temporarily: P. W. P., WILLIAM ATKINS; G. C., JOHN S. CODER; G. S., JAMES BROWN. Thirty-five persons were enrolled as members of the new Division, which was christened the "Crystal Wave Division, No. 132."

An election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

W. P.—W. W. SHERWOOD.
W. A.—ELIZABETH TITUS.
C.—JAMES BROWN.
A. C.—DELIA TITUS.
R. S.—M. L. JACKSON.
A. R. S.—PRISCILLA DUNSEITH.
F. S.—H. PARKER.
Tr.—F. C. SHERWOOD.
Chap.—J. HEWITT.
J. S.—L. HARRIS.
O. S.—W. TITUS.

The meetings of the new Division will be held every Friday evening, at Gough Hall.

THE PROHIBITION SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society last Saturday evening the following question was chosen to be discussed this evening:

Resolved, That the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is a crime of enormous magnitude, being greatly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the people.

This society meets at Gough Hall every Saturday evening, and everybody is invited.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—It is reported that Cyrus W. Field has made a proposition to finish the Canada Southern to Chicago. Mr. Field guarantees $3,500,000 cash, the estimated cost of the extension from Fayette to Chicago, and he will probably be associated with A. Lawrence Hopkins, at one time an active Vice President of the Illinois Central. Both Field and Hopkins, are well known in English stock-speculating circles, and as the Canada Southern has an English colonial character, with all its guarantees to stockholders, there is not the slightest doubt, it is said, that the money will be raised. Mr. Field has asked until December 25th to complete his negotiations. It is understood that the directors have conditionally accepted his offer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses have been issued by the Probate Court this week:

Jerry Black to Ellen Boyer.
Wm. Robinson to Lucy Livingston.
Thos. Crilly to Rosa Conway.
John E. Robertson to Amanda Wels.
Michael Schiaverng to Mary Segur.
Alonzo Birch to Lillian S. Peck.
John Brereton to Annie L. McKinly.
Martin Stundler to Theresa Schneider.
Patrick Carrigan to Mary Graham.
John L. Worth to Cora M. Meville.
J. C. Werner to Anna M. Grosenbacker.
Henry Hazzenzahl to Louisa Fowler.
Jacob Marti to Anna Kiesterman.
Adolph Eilers to Elizabeth Weigand.
Frank Bellafeklit to Lissette Zucio.

RYAN IN LIMBO.—About three weeks ago, Ed. Ryan (he has several aliases, but this is his true name,) went to the Oliver House and boarded there some time. One fine morning he arose very early and went out of town to see a friend. In his haste to see said friend, he forgot to step in the office and settle his bill. A day or two ago he returned, and his arrival was noticed by the police, for Ryan is well known to be one of the most desperate animals that is at large. Capt. PURDY, fearing that he might be tempted to do a little burglarizing, run him in, and he is now locked up at the Station House. On his person were found twenty-five twenty dollar gold pieces, and two ten dollar gold pieces. It is probable that he is wanted somewhere in Northern Indiana, and Capt. PURDY is going to hold him until something definite is found out about him. For the next few days he won't do any mischief.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Henry County.

EDITOR BLADE:—There has been considerable excitement in this county during the past two weeks on account of the disappearance of a man by the name of Lowmaster. It is feared that there has been some foul play somewhere. The facts are substantially as follows: This man, Lowmaster, who resides in Seneca county, has been accustomed to visit a brother, residing in this county, every fall, and to hunt deer over in the "Big Woods." He came this fall as usual. He was not as successful as he had been at other times, and he decided to change his base for a few days. He started through the woods for the house of a friend, situated on the other side of the wood and about six miles distant. His not returning at the stated time caused his brother some alarm, and he went to see what caused the delay, when he found that his brother had never reached his destination. Immediate search was made, but without success. Last Thursday a couple hundred were out, but could find no trace of the missing man. On Sunday the search was continued. This time it was more systematic. The Free Masons of this place, with numerous others, joined in the search. A line was extended about two miles in length, and each person in ordinary speaking distance; with this line the "big Woods" was thoroughly examined, but still no trace of the man. Yesterday he was accidentally discovered by a boy near Barnhill's School House, and just outside of the limits of the search. He was found dead in the top of a tree, and near him was a dead deer. The Coroner came to the conclusion that Lowmaster was upon a limb of the tree waiting for deer; that he saw and killed the one found near him, and that in getting down he fell from where he had been watching, and struck his head upon a limb lying on the ground, fracturing his skull. His rifle lay near him empty; no money was not disturbed, and the indentation in the skull corresponded to the limb on which he is supposed to have fallen. His body was sent to its place of residence, in Seneca county.

Napoleon, Nov. 18th. MOSOC.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1873.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1874.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 354. Margaret Matthews vs. William S. Rector et al. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Pickaway county.

REP, J. Held:

1. In an action to recover the possession of land, by a person holding a patent from the United States, based on an equitable right acquired by the entry of the land on a military warrant, such person cannot recover where it appears, that the defendant is in possession under a tax title, and that his right to the land after the tax sale, and before the issuing of the patent, was fixed by the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction against the person making the entry, under whom, as heir, the plaintiff obtained the patent.

2. In such case the naked legal title remains in the United States, in trust, for the person holding such equitable right to the land, and when the patent issues it insures, in equity, to the benefit of the holder of such equitable right.

Motion overruled.

No. 214. William H. Beaumont et al. vs. Gamaliel E. Herrick. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to reverse the judgment of the District Court of Cuyahoga county.

WHITE, J. Held:

1. Where the grantee in a fraudulent conveyance made by a debtor, dies after the rendering of a decree in favor of a judgment creditor setting aside such conveyance, and ordering the sale of the sale of the property so conveyed for the payment of the creditor, the failure to revive the decree against the heirs of such grantee, will not affect the title of a purchaser acquired by a sale under the decree.

2. Sec. 422 of the code, which provides when a judgment shall become dormant and cease to operate as a lien on the estate of the judgment debtor, does not apply to a decree for the sale of specific real property.

3. Where a case is submitted to the Court on a demurrer to the answer, the ground of the demurrer being that the answer does not contain a defence, and the demurrer is overruled, the plaintiff cannot, without the leave of the Court, dismiss his action without prejudice. The submission of the case on the demurrer is a final submission of the case within the meaning of section 572 of the code, unless leave is obtained to reply or amend.

4. Whether, in such case, after the overruling of the demurrer, the plaintiff should have leave to reply or to amend his petition, is a matter resting in the sound discretion of the Court. If the exercise of such discretion is reviewable on error in any case, it can only be where the record shows, in view of all the circumstances under which the Court acted, an abuse of discretion resulting in a denial to the party of a fair trial.

Leave refused.

No. 355. Frances A. Burneley et. al., v. Epward O. Stevenson. Motion for leave to file petition in error to the District Court of Pickaway county.

MCILVAINE, J. Held:

1. A Court of Equity in one State, having acquired jurisdiction over the persons of the parties, may enforce a trust, or the specific performance of a contract, in relation to land situate in another State.

2. Although the decree in such case, or the deed of a master executed in pursuance thereof, cannot operate to transfer the title to such lands, yet the decree is binding upon the conscience of the parties, and concludes them to respect to all matters and things properly adjudicated and determined by the Court.

3. When the decree in such case finds and determines the equities of the parties in respect to such land, and directs a conveyance by the parties in accordance with their equities, such decree, although no conveyance has been executed, may be pleaded as a cause of action or as a ground of defense in the Courts of the State where the land is situated; and it is entitled, in the Court where so pleaded, to the force and effect of record evidence of the equities therein determined, unless it be impeached for fraud.

Motion overruled.

No. 334. John C. Anderson vs. William H. McKinney et. al. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Warren county.

DAY, C. S. Held.

1. Where the owner of land, proposed to be appropriated for the establishment or alteration of a road, being duly notified, appeared before the viewers and claimed an assessment of the compensation and damages, occasioned by such appropriation, but neglected to file a *written* application therefor, as prescribed by the sixth section of the act relating to the opening of highways (S. & C. 1291), under the proviso of that section, the viewers properly declined to assess such compensation and damages.

2. Where the viewers reported to the board of commissioners that they had declined to assess the damages of such owner, for the reason that he neglected to file with them a written application therefor, and the owner appealed to the probate court from the decision of the commissioners approving the report, that court did not err in dismissing the appeal on motion of the defendants.

3. The proceedings of a board of county commissioners, for the establishment or alteration of a county road, cannot be reviewed by a petition in error, until the board has made a final decision of the matter pending before them.

Motion overruled.

No. 361. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. John C. Hutchins, guardian, etc. Leave to file petition in error granted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The next session of the Court will commence the first Monday in December, 1874.

Columbus

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—Adjutant General Amos has filed his annual report with the Governor. It shows that at the beginning of the year, November 15th, 1873, there were thirty-three organized military companies. During the year four of these have been disbanded. There have been organized since the 15th of November, 1873, twelve infantry companies, viz.: The Springfield Light Guards, Athenian Guards, Steuben Grays, DuQuesne Blues, Columbus Grove Cadets, Tiffin Light Guards, Alca Zouaves, Thomas Guards, Tuscarawas Zouaves, Cleveland Hibernia Guards, Franklin Blues and Geauga Guards and one independent battery of two guns organized at Canal Fulton. The Cleveland Light Artillery has filed a bill of $480 to pay for hire of horses for parade and encampment occasions, but there is no appropriation to pay the bill. In the opinion of the General, three infantry companies are entitled to pay in connection with the Nelsonville difficulties last summer. It is estimated that the amount will be about $600, but there is no fund to pay the bill. During the past year there was collected from the Government on State war claims $38,772, from which sum $2,993 were deducted by the U. S. for subsistence due from Ohio. The whole amount of claims of Ohio presented to the U. S. for expenses incurred in recruiting and arming troops during the late war was $3,235,180; of this amount the U. S. has paid to Ohio $2,959,194, leaving and unpaid balance of $275,484. This amount consists of claims paid by Ohio, but not allowed by the U. S.; $16,000 paid by the board of military claims between 1870 and 1873 have since been disallowed because of fraudulence in the claims. The State has paid to officers on account of subsistence $18,242, and it is claimed that the U. S. previously paid the same claims.

A correspondent of the Bay City *Chronicle* relates an affecting account of the meeting of Neil McKinnon, of Cleveland, and Donald McKinnon, of Cape Breton, two brothers, who had not seen each other for 33 years, in that city, not long since. J. D. McKinnon, of Bay City, a son of Donald McKinnon, was the cause of their coming together at this time, designing to conduct the affair like a surprise party. The two brothers, both well advanced in years, were placed in the same apartment without an introduction, and conversed for some time before they ascertained that they were so closely related. When they at last recognized each other, they locked arms and were so overjoyed that they could not refrain from tears, in which a number of friends, who had entered unperceived, joined.

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2 and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be as proved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages
Scott—With Notes, 656 pages
The Arabian Nights, 660 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc., 636 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 608 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portraits
Cowper's Poetical Works
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, by Southey. Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Sabbe's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." Miss Landon
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poetry
Chinese Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Pope's (Alex.) Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Doré
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy complete.

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.00 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $3.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus, The Whole Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs Hemans's Poems.
Wonders of the World.
History of the American Revolution
The Works of Thomas Moore
The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene
Other Poems of Chaucer and Spenser
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns
Moore's Poetical Works of Thomas Moore
Illustrated by eminent artists
Fielding's Writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson

This List except the "Wonders of the World and "History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1874

Terms of Subscription

POSTAGE FREE.

With the first of January, 1875, the new postal law will go into effect, requiring the payment of postage on all newspapers and periodicals *in advance* at the office of publication. To obviate all trouble and annoyance to subscribers, we have decided, on and after January 1st, 1875, to send *all our publications free of postage* at the rates given below. In cities however, subscribers who wish to have their papers delivered by carrier will, of course, have to pay for that privilege at the office of delivery

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year..... 75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward .. 65 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year.....$1.00

Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.60

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2.35

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.60

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.25

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more..... 1.65 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are *free of postage*.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COST OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address of paper changed, ALWAYS give both addresses, name of your Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 or 33⅓ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

THE NEW BLADE.

Preparations for putting up the new four-cylinder HOE Press, on which the new BLADE is to be printed, are progressing rapidly, and but few more issues will intervene till we shall be able to present the paper in its new dress throughout. Meantime we are receiving on every hand, hundreds of assurances that the coming improvements are heartily appreciated, for all of which we beg leave to express our thanks.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

This great astronomical event of the century is gaining in interest to the enlightened world as the time for its appearance approaches. Astronomers from every country are united in the opinion that valuable results must accrue from the observations of the coming transit to be made in so many different parts of the globe. The scientific investigations incidental to the various expeditions can not fail to be of importance from the observations of various physical phenomena which will be made in connection therewith. The sun's distance being known, from calculations of the transit, the lunar theory will probably be better understood, and improvement in determining longitude with greater accuracy than at present is not only one of the hoped for, but expected results. Such are the facilities now for calculation that the exact time when Venus shall come in contact with the sun has been fixed at the 14th hour and fourth minute of the 8th of December, five minutes being allowed for errors in calculation. Every preparation has been made by the different Governments of the world for accurate observation to be taken at seventy-six stations, so that undoubtedly whatever errors may heretofore have been made, will be corrected, as at no previous time have such thorough and general preparations for the work been undertaken.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, for December, appears in good time, and is replete with matter appropriate for the holiday season. The number opens with a capital Thanksgiving story, by JEANIE MORRISON, followed by a pleasing and well written Christian story from the pen of LOUIS HOWARD. Mrs. ROSA L. SEGUR, under the title of "The South Sea Empire," has an interesting paper on the annexation of Fiji to Great Britain; M. H. WILLIAMS, in the fourth of his very interesting papers on the "Problem of Co-operation," treats of "Co-operative Clubs," M. S. STEWART has a humorous sketch, entitled "The State vs. Brown;" and EBEN E. REXFORD, a critical paper on "Byron and Tennyson," while the department of poetry is well represented by WILL. H. THOMPSON and M. M. Other articles indicate the excellent character of the eclectic portion of the magazine, and the entire number will compare with any dollar magazine published. Terms, $1.00 per year. LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ MORE NAMES are wanted of those who ought to take the BLADE the coming year. Will our old friends and subscribers, when they write, oblige us by sending the names of five, ten or twenty of their neighbors, to whom we can send specimen copies.

THE WEEK.

A Washington dispatch alleges that President GRANT has recalled Minister WASHBURN from Paris, for what purpose does not now appear.—It appears almost certain now that the political issue which will divide Congress next session and become a party issue, will be that of finance. There are mutterings already among Cabinet members for fear that the hard money platform will not prevail. It is authoratively stated that increased taxation in any form is not thought of by either the President, Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and no suggestions of that character will be embodied in either the President's message or reports of the above officials. The revenues are falling off, but according to the Secretary of the Treasury, the cloth must be cut according to the goods, and if the receipts are small the expenditures must be light.—The President, it is stated, has privately taken ground against the recent revolutionary attempt of GARLAND, of Arkansas, to usurp the government of that State, though it now seems probable that no Federal interference will be required.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published elsewhere, contains some figures which will be of general interest to our readers.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, at a session held November 17th, passed resolutions opposing the reciprocity treaty with Canada.—The pork and provision dealers of Chicago have formed an evening board, and will hold regular sessions during the packing season.—The first of the suits at law growing out of the BEECHER-TILTON trial, BOWEN vs. BARNES, was last week submitted to the jury without argument. The result was a verdict of not guilty. This suit for libel brought by HENRY C. BOWEN, of the *Independent*, against DEMAS BARNES, of the Brooklyn *Argus*.—In this same connection it may be remarked that Chief Justice NEILSON, of Brooklyn, has re-affirmed the decision of the lower court, refusing to require TILTON to furnish a bill of particulars in his suit for damages now pending.—Prominent citizens of Massachusetts have effected an organization to be known as the Commonwealth Club. Its objects are to do away with the corruptions of politics as they are now at present, and to induce citizens, irrespective of party, to take a more active interest in the affairs of the State.

The news from the grasshopper districts is meagre, but confirms all the previous statements as to the extent of suffering. The State Relief Societies of Kansas and Nebraska are shipping supplies daily to the afflicted districts. General Ord received a telegram from Washington instructing him to ascertain what amount of men's clothing will be needed by the sufferers. We hope this action of the Secretary of War looks to the distribution of soldiers' garments to these poor people.—A band of 200 Cheyenne Indians recently received a serious repulse by a company of United States cavalry, under command of Lieut. BALDWIN.

At Little Rock (Ark.) on the 19th, the Arkansas Legislature passed to the their reading a resolution appointing a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the manner of the election of Senator DORSEY. This resolution, if adopted, will probably cause some singularly interesting developments.—Kentucky has taken a step forward, a recently elected Clerk of the State Court of Appeals having been declared ineligible to that office through having accepted a challenge to fight a duel. He will probably appeal the case to the Court itself.

Our foreign dispatches this week are full of interest, particularly the dispatches from Great Britain, France and Germany. To these, and to the usual variety of the BLADE columns we refer the general reader.

POSTAGE FREE.

Many publishers throughout the country are requiring subscribers to send, in addition to the regular subscription, postage for the coming year on their publications. It will be noticed that all the BLADE publications will be sent *postage free*, after the first of January next. This relieves the subscriber of all annoyance about his postage, and insures the prompt delivery of his papers. It will be a matter of heavy expense to the publishers who have adopted this course, but they will look to increased patronage to make up the deficiency. If each of our old friends will send us in one new subscriber for 1875, we shall be more than satisfied. Now is the time to get up clubs.

NEW YORK A REPUBLICAN STATE.

The Albany *Journal* presents figures which clearly show that the Democrats cannot safely count upon New York. In fact it is evidently a Republican State, capable of giving a handsome majority, whenever the party goes before the people with clean hands and measures demanded by the interests of the country. Here are the figures showing the Republican vote in 1872 and that of 1874, also the Democratic vote at the same elections:

Republicans, 1872	547,801
Republicans, 1874	366,030
Republican decrease	81,771
Democrats, 1872	392,350
Democrats, 1874	416,567
Democratic increase	24,217

The Republicans have, at several elections, cast a larger vote than that given to the Democrats this fall, and the figures show conclusively that the majority given to TILDEN was more the result of a failure on the part of Republicans to vote, than a gain on the part of Democrats. In a fair and earnest fight, the Republicans can carry New York by 25,000 majority.

☞ Pork packers in Louisville are paying $7.50 to $7.85 for heavy hogs, and $7 to $7.50 for medium grades. These are round figures, and indicate a high price for the poor man's meat, however much the currency and his wages may be contracted.

☞ The English nation, anxious to get rid of somebody, have inaugurated another polar expedition.

A DIFFERENCE.

The difference between the prices paid for labor twenty-five years ago, and those paid at the present time, is greater than most persons who have not investigated the facts suppose. The same is true of almost everything going to make up the current expenses of every man and woman in the country. A good illustration of this difference is given in the recent report of WALTER SHANLY, C. E., to the President of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal. The surveys for this canal were made by the late J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, in 1848, and Mr. SHANLY based his estimates of the cost of construction upon the measurements of Mr. MILLS. In stating the difference between the two estimates, Mr. SHANLY gives his reasons for it as follows:

His estimate of cost amounted in the aggregate to $1,814,408, which, under the prices ruling for such kind of work five and twenty years ago, would have been ample at the time, but in view of the great advance in the value of labor, materials, lands, and all things else entering into the cost of undertakings of the sort, I cannot bring the amount that would now be required to complete "Mr. Mills' Canal" in a proper and substantial manner below $3,763,000; in which, however, permanent stone structures are provided for where, in some cases, aqueducts for instance, the original estimate contemplated using wood.

It will be observed that stone is substituted for wood in certain cases, but not in sufficient quantities to materially change the cost of construction, yet it will now cost nearly three times what would have been the expense of building it at the time the survey was made, and this increase is occasioned almost wholly by the cost of labor and material.

A BAVARIAN ROMANCE.

Among little Bavaria's nobles of royal blood, was not long since numbered the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Through his aristocratic descent he held a position of honor, if not of great profit, having been Aid-de-Camp to the present King. Though not possessing brilliant talents, he was the owner of two titles and the recipient therefrom of an annual income of 5,000 florins. Had he married an aristocratic wife in his own social station, he would have remained Prince of Thurn and Taxis and have enjoyed his yearly 5,000 florins to the end of his days. But through the mischievous machinations of Cupid, Bavaria has now one Prince less, and the florins which kept up the pomp and circumstance of his position, are divided among her more prudent princes, who are not so easily wounded by the darts of the little love god.

Like all noble Bavarians, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis was a lover of good beer, and an art and musical connoisseur. In his frequent attendance upon theatrical representations, he became fascinated with a pretty, though obscure actress, whose charms so won upon him that he resolved to be forever united to them, until death or divorce should separate him from the object of his adoration. Friends remonstrated to no purpose, and when it was represented that if he married so far beneath his station, he must, according to the domestic laws which govern the princely scions of his race, renounce both his titles and his florins, he readily signified his willingness to do so, protesting that no earthly sacrifice was too great, could he but call the object of his affections his own for life.

Accordingly, he became Herr VON FELS, and was wedded to his charmer, upon whose dramatic talents he was now dependent for support. She accepted an engagement at Zurich, and thither the happy bridegroom accompanied her.—Finding, however, that it required considerable cash to support an ex-Prince, Madame VON FELS persuaded her husband to turn his fine tenor voice to some pecuniary account, to which he acceded, and she procured an engagement for him accordingly. But Swiss audiences being good judges of correct music, and not at all inclined to sentiment, hissed Bavaria's ex-Prince from the stage for inaccurately rendering some passage from a favorite composer, and discouraged and disheartened, the imitator of MARIO wished he had not been in such haste to relinquish his titles and florins for the love of an actress.

In his distress he applied to his sister, the Duchess of Bavaria, for relief. Womanlike, she set her wits to work to restore the unfortunate Prince to something like his former position, and yet enable him to remain faithful to his wife. "Where there's a will, there's a way," always, when women undertake to find it, and the diplomatic Duchess proved no exception to the sex. On a lakelet named Chiem, King LUDWIG owns a small estate known as Herrenisel, where he gives frequent nautical fetes to the Bavarian aristocracy, and here the astute Duchess has pursuaded him to erect a theatre, upon whose boards only aristocratic amateur actors and opera singers shall perform, and of this theatre Herr DE FELS has been made chief manager, with the title of "Marshal of the Royal and Master of the Revels of the King of Bavaria." Hereafter the romantic prince may murder the difficult passages of WAGNER and HERVE to his heart's content, without danger of being hissed from the stage of which he is manager and master, and should a title be conferred on his wife, she will also have the honor of acting upon life's mimic stage with her husband's relatives, although it will undoubtedly bring her more of the need ul florins requisite for the support of her prince, if she plays for more democratic and pecuniarily remunerative audiences.

☞ Send for a specimen copy of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY. We have a few hundred back numbers on hand, and will send one *free* to any address on application.

☞ The boldness of the Mexican banditti, in their border raids into Texas, is becoming such that we shall be necessitated to annex Mexico and govern it, in order to secure the Texans against the depredations of their unruly neighbors, who evidently require an infusion of Yankee civilization to bring future peace and order out of present governmental misrule.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

The December numbers of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contain new and valuable premium offers, which will make canvassing for these periodicals a very profitable as well as pleasant occupation. These offers contain ten separate premiums, whose aggregate value is four hundred and fifty dollars, and the offer is arranged in such a way as to insure the most favorable distribution of these prizes. We want an agent for these publications at every postoffice in the country, and we can give five thousand young ladies and young gentlemen pleasant and paying employment. Send for premium list, special circular to agents, etc., to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE REBEL YELL.

It has been a long time since the rebel yell has been heard throughout all this land, but a Democratic victory now, as did a rebel victory in the darkest days of the Republic, brings it out once more. The following, clipped from a Virginia paper, was drawn out on the occasion of the defeat of a Republican candidate for Congress in that State:

Let the headstone of the dead *traitor* come from the quarry at the falls of James River, cut by the cold steel chisel of some white slave, who sold his birthright for a mess of Treasury pottage, whence are taken and cut all the headstones which mark the graves at Wills Hill Cemetery, in sight of Fredericksburg, where more than 15,000 dead Northern Union rebels lie moldering, promiscuously with the carcasses of dog and cats and hogs, boxed and buried together by a Northern contractor for the bones of his fallen countrymen, fallen on the fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House. Let him be interred, a rich worm from a dunghill, or of the earth, which has lived and fattened and battened on the scrapings of a Confederate soldier's pig pen; let him be buried, I repeat, in the center of his Congressional district (like Sener and John Ambler Smith and Stowell) on some poor knoll of yellow clay, a caput mortuum, of easy access to all his colored pilgrim constituents and their posterity, "to heave the sigh and pour the briny flood over his and their graves, upon which let no spear of green grass grow and even the hog-apple weeds wither, while the thorn, the briar, the running blackberry and Canada thistle flourish thereon. Let no white foot of man, woman, or child approach their desecrated graves. Let hereafter, forever, the mountains and the valleys and vales of Virginia and every breath of the south wind which breathes or blows therefrom curse his and their memory, the memories of Platt, Sener, Stowell, and *Ambler* Smith. Let her rivers while they run from the mountains on the Chesapeake Bay, and every mountain torrent stream and run, rivulet, and fresh springs of cold, sparkling, drinking water, which pay their tiny tribute to her great rivers, chant and hymn and sing and babble and prattle and lisp their great Creator's praise, with me. Curse their memories! Let the cawing, coal-black, croaking crow, which flies affrighted over the fair valley of Virginia (the fairest on earth doomed by Grant and Sheridan to desolation) curse them and their memory, as it flies from the Potomac and Shenandoah to the mountains. Yes, let the little wren and sparrow and robin red-breast and mocking bird, and every singing bird, which builds it nests and rears its callow brood, in silence and security, in the cypress and myrtle bushes, planted around the graves of Confederate heroes (to be mourned until Pity's self be dead,) *curse them! curse them!* Ye gray-bearded fathers, yea, ye silver-haired, chaste matrons of my motherland, chaste as Chian's driven snow, curse them with me, in your hearts and with your lips also, curse them! For they would have made your beautiful, prattling grand children and great, great grand children, to the remotest generation, *miscrable mulattoes*.

October 31, 1874. VINDEX.

If the election of a Democratic member of Congress in Virginia inspires rebels to this extent, what would be the probable result of the election of a Democratic President upon that class of men? Should not all true friends of our free government take warning by these unmistakable evidences of sympathy between the Democratic party and the most bitter enemies of our Republic, and not only crush out the rebel spirit, but consign to obscurity all who sympathize with it? Is it not evident that a Democratic triumph means rebel rule? That party is to-day just as much under the control and direction of the Southern rebels as it was prior to the war. JEFF. DAVIS is to-day just as much the director of its policy as he was in 1860, for he controls the rebel sentiment of the South to-day, as he did then, and the rebel sentiment of the South dictates the policy of the Democratic party now, just as it did then. These facts the people must understand, and then the result cannot be a matter of doubt.

TYNDALL NOT AN ATHEIST.

Professor TYNDALL, who has so often been unjustly accused of Atheism by those not sufficiently intelligent to grapple mentally with the physical truths which he has made his life study, and sought to elucidate, recently in a lecture delivered at Manchester on "Chyrstaline and Molecular Forces," gave expression to sentiments demonstrating that such is not the fact. In explaining the marvelous manner in which atoms build themselves together the eminent scientist said: "When viewing these phenomena, and even when watching in the springtide the advance of the sprouting leaves, and of the grass, and of the flowers, I have asked myself this question: Can it be that there is no being or thing in nature that knows more about these things than I do? Do I, in my ignorance, represent the highest knowledge of these things existing in this universe? Ladies and gentlemen, the man who puts that question to himself, if he be not a shallow man—if he be a man capable of being penetrated by a profound thought—will never answer the question by professing the creed of Atheism, which has been so lightly attributed to me."

☞ Subscriptions to the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL are pouring in at an unprecedented rate, and we expect ere long to be able to announce that its circulation has reached double the figures of a year ago. In this connection we call attention to the new premium offer which will appear in the JOURNAL for December. The JOURNAL is a thoroughly home paper, and will fill a place in every household.

☞ The New York *Tribune* of Saturday, says: "The several suspensions yesterday among produce dealers cannot be considered as actual failures with heavy losses to creditors. Inability to meet engagements, owing to the dullness of trade, complications arising from suspensions of others during the panic a year ago, and the general fall in prices of stocks, have occasioned most of the suspensions now reported. In the majority of cases it is to be hoped that time and the forbearance of creditors will enable the crippled firms to continue and recover."

DIPTHERIA IN NEW YORK.

This dreaded and fatal disease is again prevalent in New York and, to some extent in Brooklyn, and the fears which were entertained last autumn that it would become epidemic, are resumed. In the last seven weeks, there have been 260 fatal cases in New York, a large increase over those of last year, while membranous croup is also prevailing, though with less fatal effects, to a considerable extent. As usual, the press points out the only precautions which can prevent this scourge, is proper ventilation, a removal of all impurities from affected localities and perfect drainage, both from houses and streets. The attention of Sanitary Boards is also called to a paper recently read before the American Public Health Association a Philadelphia, wherein these causes are set forth and their remedies pointed out. Diptheria is engendered from an insufficient amount of atmospheric space in the tenement localities of large cities, which in consequence becomes charged with impure exhaustions from the lungs and bodies of the overcrowded population there gathered. Inadequate ventilation necessarily prevents healthy respiration, and hence one of the most potent causes arises for the promotion of diptheria and typhoid fevers. When imperfect drainage and proximity to sinks and cess-pools are added, nothing can be expected save epidemics of this nature. Nor are these causes inoperative in the dwellings of the more wealthy classes. Houses built upon "made land" are seldom healthful, and neglected drains and sinks there, as elsewhere, sow the seeds of sickness and death and scatter them broadcast with most destructive force. Therefore, no locality, however favorable it may be naturally to health, is secure from these fatal and terrible diseases, if the foregoing precautions are neglected and if poisonous influences of vitiated air and imperfect ventilation are left to unobstructedly do their destroying work.

BUTTERMILK AND LONGEVITY.

Monsieur ROBBING, a French chemist of eminence, believes he has discovered a means for the prolongation of life in the plentiful use of buttermilk with the advance of age. At one of its recent sessions, he presented an essay to the Paris Academy of Science, bringing forth the arguments on which he based his reasons for this belief, as follows: the mineral matter which constitutes an important element in most of the food consumed by the human family, after the combustion, remains in the system to incrust and stiffen the different parts of the body, and tends to render imperfect many of its vital processes. Human beings, he says, "are like furnaces, always kindled, life existing only in combustion, which leaves a detritus fatal to it." Lactic acid with ordinary food, M. ROFFING believes, will counteract this effect, since it possesses the power to remove and destroy the incrustations that form on the arteries, cartilages and valves of the heart. Buttermilk is almost wholly composed of the component parts of this acid, and its habitual use is therefore calculated to free the system from those causes which usually produce death between the seventy-fifth and one hundredth year. Therefore, those who desire to become centenarians might as well begin to drink buttermilk at sixty-five, and not wait until ten years later for the growth and development of the incrustations on the arteries, cartilages and valves of the heart. Certainly no more agreeable remedy to ward off the advances of the great and last enemy of mankind on earth, has ever been recommended, and it is richly worth a thorough trial by all aged persons to whom the present world possesses charms which they are in no hurry to exchange, even for the promised delights of the future "Summerland," so glowingly portrayed through the spiritualistic mediumship of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS.—In spite of the complaint of dull times, we are frequently reminded that superior goods, well advertised, always find a market. This is most strikingly exemplified in the case of GRIFFITH & WEDGE, of Zanesville, Ohio, a firm prominent throughout this State and the West generally as manufacturers of patent vertical portable engines and saw mills, stationary, steamboat and steam propeller engines. This firm report the sale within three weeks of work to the value of $40,000, while during the present week they delivered to railroads work to the value of $20,000. A single day's sales during the present week footed up $5,400. Messrs. GRIFFITH & WEDGE are a thoroughly reliable, as well as a most enterprising firm, and they are prepared to fill, in the most satisfactory manner, all orders that may be entrusted to them.

☞ The Vendome Column has been restored to its former state, and is now complete, except the statue, over which there is much disagreement among the authorities, who, while agreeing in the opinion that it should be one of NAPOLEON I., are divided regarding the age in which that hero should be represented, some preferring him as General, others as Consul, and others again as Emperor.

MUSICAL.—Messrs. W. W. WHITNEY, of No. 111 Summit street, has recently made a very extensive importation of musical instruments of all kinds, and the most approved manufacture. In this respect his stock has no superior anywhere. His acknowledged skill in the selection of fine instruments, and his unvarying success in that business in the past, is ample assurance of the excellence of the present importation. In this way he offers advantages of selection to purchasers, which they will find difficult to equal in any city.

☞ An English statistician has been estimating woman's chances for matrimony at different ages, basing his calculations upon an estimate of one hundred chances. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, she exhausts fourteen and a half of her chances; between twenty and twenty-five, fifty-two more chances flee from her; by thirty, she will only have fifteen chances left; yet the estimate gives her ten chances at sixty-five. "While there is life, there is hope," applies in this case, as in all others.

☞ The Buffalo Medical College now has its first female student. A few ladies have heretofore attended the College lectures, but no female has before been received as a student of the College.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received:

The BLADE acknowledges, with pleasure, the receipt of the following volumes: "Egypt and Iceland," by Bayard Taylor; and "Roddy's Romance," by Helen K. Johnson—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; "Ten Old Maids," a novel by Julie P. Smith; and "Ebon and Gold," a novel by C. L. M.—G. W. Carleton & Co.; "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," (vols. II. and III.), by James Anthony Froude, M. A.—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York; a "History of Columbus," by Aaron Goodrich—D. Appleton & Co., New York; and "Strength and Beauty" discussions for young men, by Mark Hopkins, D. D.—Dodd & Mead, New York. In paper, "The Mysterious Island," by Jules Verne, (authorized edition,)—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York; and "The Journal of Social Science" (vols. VI. and VII.)—Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Also the following: "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank Stockton—Dodd & Mead, New York; "Among the Trees," by Wm. Cullen Bryant," and "Sophisms of Protection," by M. Frederick Bastial—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; "Child of the Tide," by Mrs. E. D. Cheney; "For Better or Worse," a book for some men and all women, by Jennie June (Mrs. Croly), and "The Puddleford Papers," by H. H. Riley—all published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

From the publishers direct we have "The Heathens of the Heath," by William McDonell—D. M. Bennett, New York; "Life and Times of Horace Greeley," by L. D. Ingersoll—John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia; and Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States—Government Printing Office, Washington; also from the same, the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1873.

Henry Maudsley, of London, a physician of wide experience, has placed the public on both sides of the water under obligation for a valuable work on insanity. The title of the volume, "Responsibility in Mental Disease," intimates a broad basis for the work, and in examining its contents we see that we are not to be disappointed in this respect. The introductory chapters, which are general in their nature, treat of the current traditions and theories regarding insanity, the development of the disease, its relations to moral actions, and kindred points, while the ensuing portions of the book treat, among other subjects germane to this disease, of different forms of mental derangement, of law and insanity, and after devoting a chapter to each of the prominent forms, dwell at some length on the best means of prevention. Dr. Maudsley's book will be valuable both to the professional and non-professional reader. (D. Appleton & Co., New York;

The publishers, in view of the decided interest which the book created at the time of its publication, have felt justified in bringing out a new edition of "Norwood." They have with no little credit to themselves, presented the book in a very tasteful binding, and there will be many who have never read this fiction, which is half truth, who will find this an excellent opportunity to extend their acquaintance with the writings of the great preacher. Of course, at this late day, it is hardly to be expected that we should enter upon the criticism of the book as a novel. (J. B. Ford & Co., New York;

Have any of our readers heard of James J. O'Kelley? Mr. O'Kelley is of that company of ubiquitous persons denominated correspondents, whose business it is to go anywhere and everywhere in search of intelligence that might interest the public. The demands of modern journalism have placed the widest possible construction upon this commission, and Mr. O'Kelley, who represents the New York *Herald*, was called upon by that paper at the close of 1872 to visit Cuba, and as a result we have his present volume entitled "The Mambi-Land." A most powerful stimulus to the efforts of our author was afforded by the failure of a previous attempt, and his instructions were, "Go into the Cuban lines, see Cespedes and other important leaders, give a fair account of their position, and bring back reliable information of the prospects of the insurrection; draw upon the office for whatever funds you need." And with these very broad instructions Mr. O'Kelley went forth. "It was understood," says that gentleman modestly, "that I was to succeed," whereupon he relates in the following chapters how he went to Cuba, and his adventures and escapes in carrying out his instructions from headquarters. It will be remembered by many of our readers that though Mr. O'Kelley accomplished his mission, he came very near paying for his success with his life, a price that would have made his achievement of comparatively little value, especially to himself. The accounts of the life and nature of the Island, the camp of Cespedes, and those portions which relate to Mr. O'Kelley's own experience, will be of very general interest, and the whole book is well worth reading. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia;

Perhaps the least thing that can be said about "Papa's Own Girl," by Marie Howland, is that it is a remarkable book. The author is a writer of no slight spirit and vigor, and as a novel the book will prove most entertaining reading, but the sentiments with which it deals are those of a social radical of the most ultra type. With politics the author has nothing to do, and while her teachings might lead finally to the ballot for women, they do not strenuously advocate its cession to the softer sex. But it is with the subjects of marriage and labor that the book has principally to do, and these the author handles in the boldest manner. "Papa's Own Girl" is the daughter Clara of a liberal physician, and naturally imbibes the doctrines of her father upon the leading social questions of the day. On coming to womanhood, she marries a young physician with whom she does not live happily, and the pair shortly after separate. Sometime afterward she is married by her father, who claims only the right which any man may exercise to solemnize such contract) to a foreign gentleman of liberal views and large means, and as society is not aware of this little irregularity (in opposition to its generally received notions) this strangely wedded pair go into the world again much as do other people. Dan, who is a brother of "Papa's own Girl," but who does not take after Papa in any respect, in his early life falls in love with a beautiful girl who is below him in social standing, and having worked her ruin through her affection for him, basely cringes from accepting the responsibility of his action, and fails to make her the only reparation in his power. The writer speaks boldly, often too boldly we might say, and in the case of Dan makes some telling hits against society at large in the position it takes toward unfortunate women. The book is one which cannot be commended unqualifiedly, and yet with much teaching which we believe to be thoroughly destructive, it has many a grain of truth. (John E. Jewett, New York;

We have been denying ourselves a pleasure in not mentioning before this, a book which has been several weeks in our library, and to which we have had frequent occasion to make reference. While it can hardly interest the general reader it will be found most valuable to our neighboring city on Lake Michigan. We allude to the "Lakeside Directory of Chicago" for 1874-75. This work, which comprises over fourteen hundred pages, is from the establishment of the "Lake Side Publishing and Printing Company," and is a model of typographical and mechanical execution. We believe that it contains more matter of a statistical and municipal character than any Chicago Directory ever before issued, while the methods of indexing and classification are admirably calculated to make the whole available. (Williams, Donnelly & Co., Chicago.)

The rigid iron hoop, which in former days was the only source of the ruptured ones, has not been and never will be bought by any person who has once seen the New Elastic Truss, which instantly relieves all suffering from Rupture. It is worn night and day with ease. It holds the rupture securely. Effects a cure in a few weeks, and is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

The Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Douglass, receipts for the last fiscal year were $104,644,747, or $2,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate of the current fiscal year is $107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise for the past fiscal year was $55,356, and for 1874 $35,482. No spirits were exported for drawback during the last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported. Amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were $618,667 in 1873, and $239,749 in 1874. Receipts from distilled spirits for the fiscal year 1874, were $49,444,090, a net decrease of $1,355,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectified spirits and dealers, show an increase of $799,213. The production of spirits during the year was $69,572,062. Taxable gallons seizures amounted in value to $476,362.

Distilled spirits remaining in warehouse September 30th for non-payment of tax was 12,577,096 gallons, a decrease of 3,240,613 gallons from June 30th; the amount remaining for export was reduced at the same time 1,041,184 gallons; annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the year, $9,304,679; receipts from tobacco in all forms, $33,242,875, a decrease of $1,143,427 due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year, and the effect of the panic from last November to the present time. There has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, $10,162,754. This source is expected to aggregate $30,000,000. The production of tobacco for last year was 118,548,619 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,684 pounds; number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected, 1,886,697,498, or 79,662,852 in excess of the previous year; quantity of tobacco removed without payment of tax for exportation for the fiscal year 10,800,927 pounds, an excess of nearly 750,000 pounds over the ensuing year. The Commissioner considers it indispensible to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco by a continuance of the leaf clauses of the act of June 6, 1872; receipts from other sources were bank deposits, savings banks capital, and bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,844; penalties, $364,215; articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, $764,880. The Commissioner extols the working of the system abolishing assessorships and leaving the whole matter with collectors, as securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of taxes. The tax against banks and bankers realized $3,000,734, an increase of $403,013 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of 1873, and is largely due to the new system of assessment, results of which are still more apparent in a rise of special taxes in the quarter of the fiscal year 1872, when they amounted to $3,303,539, to $5,855,581 in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1874.

The Commissioners suggest that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary, and asks positive provision from Congress upon the subject. Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, watches, &c., which yielded last year $616,844, still he would be of the opinion that the revenue cannot be diminished with safety. The Commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits 10 cents per gallon, which would realize $6,957,000, or four cents per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,612,000.

Destitution in Kansas.

The Atchison Daily Champion publishes from the advance sheet of the official reports made of the State Board Agriculture, some statistics showing the destitution existing in several of the frontier counties of the State; 17 counties in which are an aggregate of 158,000 acres that had been planted in corn produced not a bushel. Five of these counties produced an average crop of wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat, and are abundantly able to relieve any individual case of destitution in their midst. The other 12 counties, having an aggregate population of 23,887, as shown by the State census taken last June, are all on the remote frontier, and settlements with them have all been made within the last three years. The eight in which the greatest destitution prevails, have all been populated within a year or so, and the most of their population settled within their limits either last Spring or the preceding Fall. These have an aggregate population of 17,496 settlers. They had expended all of their means in building their homes and getting in their crops. The drought and grasshoppers wrought a total destruction of everything they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without either food, clothing, or fuel to sustain themselves, and must be sustained by charitable contributions of the people in other sections of the State and the country at large. The Champion computes the number of destitute in the State at 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and more fortunate. The citizens are able and willing to keep their destitute neighbors, but in eight counties destitution is very general. Almost the whole population will need more or less assistance.

The Jetty System.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 22d says: Capt. James B. Eades, who has just returned from a from Europe where he went three months ago, to examine the improvements at the mouths of the various rivers on the continent, in an interview yesterday gave much interesting information regarding his observations. He visited the Meuse, Oder, Vipper, Swipe, Vistula, Pregel, Danube, Rhine and other rivers where the Jetty system is in use, and found it successful in every instance. The depth of the channels of these rivers has been increased from 7 to 15 feet, the jetties at Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube have been so great a success that St. George Channel, which discharges four times as much water as the Sulina, is to be improved in the same manner, and the Russian Government is preparing to adopt the same on the Volga, Dwina and Neva. On the latter stream are to be five miles of jetties, which will give a depth of 24 feet, and will enable the largest vessels to reach St. Petersburg. At the mouth of the Rhine, where it has been stated that jetties had proved a failure, Captain Eades found that jetties had never been tried, but that simple embankments had been thrown up along the river banks, for the purpose of closing some lateral outlets. These embankments do not extend within half a mile of the mouth of the river, and are seven-eighths of a mile from the bar. The Engineer in charge expressed the opinion that if they were extended to or beyond the bar, the desired depth of the channel would be obtained. Captain Eades found the jetty system in great favor with Engineers, whom he met on his trip, and comes home greatly strengthened in his convictions that the mouth of the Mississippi should be improved by jetties, and he will at once commence vigorous efforts to secure the adoption of that system by Congress.

At present there are 8,000 Masonic lodges in existence all over the civilized world, the number of members of which is estimated at 500,000.

DITCH DIGGING.

Brief Summary of the Ohio Drain and Ditch Law.

We present below a brief synopsis of the laws of this State, regulating the construction of drains and ditches: Section first empowers the County Commissioners to establish drains, ditches or water courses, wherever, in their opinion, the public health, convenience or welfare demands it. Persons claiming damage for lands appropriated, shall make application therefor to the Commissioners and file the same with the Auditor on or before the day set for hearing of such petition; a failure to make such application at that time is evidence that the party has waived all right to compensation or damages. The cost and expenses of the work, the labor of opening the ditches, etc., are apportioned among the owners of the lands throughout which or adjacent to which the ditches are located, according to the benefits accruing to each. The Commissioners specify the time in which such costs and expenses shall be paid to the County Auditor, and if anyone fails to pay such apportionment within the time specified, or fails to procure the cutting and opening of such ditches as have been assigned and set off to them, then the County Auditor, upon being notified, shall proceed to have the work done by private or public contract, and the costs of the work shall be entered upon the tax duplicate of the county against the tract or tracts of land benefitted, together with the Treasurer's per cent., interest, etc., and said amount shall be collected the same as other taxes.

When damages and compensations for land appropriated are granted by the Commissioners, they shall be apportioned among the parties interested and benefited according to the degree of benefit derived, which amount shall be entered upon the tax duplicates against such lands, and collected like other taxes.

The Commissioners, Auditor or Probate Judge, who shall fail to perform faithfully any duty imposed upon them in this matter, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for every neglect, to be recovered at the suit of any person feeling aggrieved, and the same shall be paid into the common school fund.

Owners of lands benefited by ditches have the same right of action as to labor and expense, in keeping them open and in repair, as provided for in the original construction. The surveyor and engineer are each allowed three dollars per day for the time employed, and six and one fourth cents mileage for every trip necessary to and from the location of such ditch by the usual route of travel. Each chainman and axman is allowed one dollar per day; rodman one dollar and twenty-five cents; the expense of drawing and filing the petition shall be paid by the petitioners; and the fees of surveyor, engineer, chainman, etc., shall be paid by parties interested, as before described. When a ditch is located in two counties, the Commissioners of both counties shall act in concert, and in no case shall a Commissioner act when personally interested, in regard to damages, compensation, etc. Ditches, drains and water courses are fully protected by the law against filling up, diverging from proper channel, and any other injury, and a fine of ten dollars may be collected from any one violating the provisions of the law. Parties to whom the work of construction was assigned must keep the ditch open and in good repair, and if they fail to do so, then any one aggrieved can file complaint, and compel the work to be done, the same as described when parties fail to construct the ditch within the time specified.

Township Trustees can locate and cause to be constructed drains, ditches, or water courses that lie wholly within the township, proceedings being the same as when Commissioners do it. Applications for damages in this case are filed with the Township Clerk. A ditch can be constructed in two townships, the Trustees of both acting conjointly, but the petition is filed with and records kept by the Clerk of the township through which the greater part of the ditch is located.

DECEMBER AND MAY.

A Young Wife Dons Male Attire and Abandons Her Venerable Husband.

A dramatist of some reputation as a student of human nature once wrote:

Crabbed Age and Youth
Cannot live together,
Youth is full of pleasure
Age is full of care,
Youth like summer morn
Age like winter weather.

An instance of the truth of this has just occurred, in which parties from the neighboring villages of Hudson and Hillsdale, Mich., are prominent actors. Last Sunday afternoon, according to the Buffalo *Commercial*, as Captain FRAWLEY, of Police Precinct No. 1, of that city, was seated in his office, he was informed by a member of the force that a young gentleman wished to speak to speak to him. In obedience to the orders of Captain F. the young gentleman was shown in, whereupon and without unnecessary preliminaries, he handed the officer a letter which read as follows:

BRANTFORD Nov 19 1874

Captin of Police

Get these too boys a situation of Some Kind if you Possibly can as one is my son and you will do me a great favor. I remain yours Truly etc.

Thos McMEANS Chief of Police
Brantford, Ontario.

Having perused the letter, Captain Frawley proceeded to peruse the features and form of the young individual who presented it. He was well dressed, petite and pretty, with dark hair and eyes, and prepossessing altogether; but still the Captain wasn't happy; he had mentally "added up" the young individual, the sum total was not at all satisfactory. Further questioning and examination followed, and

The bashful look, the rising breast,
Alternate spread alarms;
The lovely stranger stands confest,
A——wife, in all her charms—

and the detected female laid her head upon the table and lifted up her voice and wept.

The Captain then demanded to know where the other of "these too boys" was, deeming it likely that there might be another of the same sort. He was soon forthcoming, and proved to be a youth of some 19 or 20 summers, with feeble side-whiskers, named Geo. D. McMeans, a son of the Chief of Police of Brantford, and the author of the letter given above. The detected female was then searched and catechised. In her pockets were found a pack of cards, a pocket-book innocent of cash, one cent in specie, and a letter from a lady confidant.

She informed Captain Frawley that she was nearly 19 years age; that her maiden name was Annie Lund; that her parents lived in Hillsdale, Mich., and had compelled her, against her wishes, in August last, to marry an old man named Fling, of Hudson, Mich., —a Highlander, we presume. Being utterly unable to answer the conundrum:

'What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man?'

she gave it up, left her home, and proceeded about a month ago to Brantford, Canada, where she has an uncle. It was here she fell in with the young man McMeans, who finally persuaded her to adopt the habiliments of the opposite sex, and come to this side in search of employment. They arrived here a week ago last Thursday, and took up their quarters at No. 104 Palmer street. Though they traveled over the city daily, in the hope of finding something to do—going into stores and sometimes conversing with patrolmen on the streets—it was never suspected that Will E. Carleton was Mrs. Fling, of Hudson, Michigan, until Captain Frawley was called upon. By the tenor of the letter from the lady friend it appears that the husband of Mrs. Fling has been in search of her for some time, and is anxious for her to return to him.

Young McMeans was allowed to go home, but the female will be detained until the arrival of her trunk containing her own apparel, which will be forwarded from Brantford. Meanwhile the husband will be notified by telegraph. Captain Frawley considerately gave the young woman an apartment in the place of detention for witnesses, where she will be made comfortable during her sojourn.

—BOOTS AND SHOES.—This dry weather cannot last always; rain, snow and slush must come sometime, and that very soon, and then comes the urgent necessity of having the feet well clothed, to prevent laying the foundation for maladies that are always painful and inconvenient, and frequently fatal. Nothing is more essential to the maintenance of good health than warm and dry foot-covering, and the place to obtain an article of this kind, which can be bought with the most perfect assurance that it is the best in workmanship and material which the market affords, is at L. YOUNG'S shoe store, No. 97 Summit street.

THE DRUMMER BOY.

Its Presentation at the Opera House Next Week—Cast of the Play.

As has been mentioned before in this paper, the G. A. R. of this city have in course of rehearsal the patriotic drama of the Drummer Boy of Shiloh, which it is proposed to present at the Opera House on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. There is no doubt but that the performance will be first class. The cast of the piece, which we give below, is sufficient assurance of that fact:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ AND CAST.

Farmer Howard (Veteran of 1812)..Jas Melvin
Mart Howard (afterwards Corp Co. D)
S. J. Muscroft
Harry Howard (afterwards Sergt. Co. D)
D. H. Comager
Johnny Howard, (the Drummer Boy)
Josh. D. Vogle
Farmer Elliott, (neighbor to Farmer Howard)
W. W. Alcorn
Tom Elliott, (Sergt. Co. D) Arthur Howell
Major Rutledge, (afterward Rebel Colonel)
E. S. Dodd
Frank Rutledge, (Rebel Sergt.)..M. J. Enright
Fatty Smith, (Corp. Co. D).....J. M. Crafts
Will Smith, (Sergt. Co. D).....Wm. Cudey
Uncle Joe, (a patriotic contraband)
M. H. Parmelee
Colonel Robinson, (commanding Regiment)
H. G. Neubert
Bob Rogers, (Badger, with his dog, Bee?)
Tommy Newton
Captain Company A.....J. B. Thomas
Captain Company D.....Cosil, A. Hall
Major General U. S. A.....J. B. Steedman.
Chief of Staff.....J. A. Rowsey
Assistant Adjutant Gen.....M. S. Loudshad
Aid de Camps....Marshall Davis, E. H. Chase
Commodore.....Ed. F. Browne
Chief of Staff.....M. M. Goulden
Brigadier General.....W. D. Moore
Aid de Camp.....Chas. Wittich
Surgeon General.....J. T. Woods

CONFEDERATES.

Lieut. Gen. Johnson.....P. H. Dowling
Chief of Staff.....E. L. Jones
Asst. Adjutant General.....O. C. Wilson
Maj.-Gen. Cacathan.....E. O. Brown
Chief of staff.....A. H. Rogers
Lieut. and A. D. C. to Beauregard..Chas. Bishop
Captains com'd'g G and H Cos..Fred Wolpert, J. W. Vanetten.

LADIES.

Old Mrs. Howard.....Mrs. A. D. Pelton
Mrs. Mort. Howard.....Miss Grace Osborn
Jennie Howard.....Mrs. Clara Woopers
Mrs. Elliott.....Miss Jennie Dunlap
Mrs. Rutledge.....Miss Ella Dorr
Goddess of Liberty.....Miss K. J. Chase
Sisters of Charity....Alice Steele, Julia Smith
Daughter of Regiment.....Miss Addie Bills

LADIES IN TABLEAUX.

Clara Granger, Frankie Steele,
Alice Corneau, Alice Bartlett,
Maggie Hubbard, Mary Berdan,
Ida Berdan, Kitty Carrington,
Jennie Smith, Bertha Fontaine,
Ida Fontaine, Maggie Johnson,
Tempie Reed, Sarah Wheeler,
Minnie Monroe.

The following is a synopsis of the scenery and incidents of the play:

ACT I.—Home of Farmer Howard in the country. His visitors. Major Rutland, U. S. A., and wife, of Kentucky. Breakfast scene. Arrival of the mail, with newspapers. "Read us the news." The firing on Fort Sumpter. Spirit of the North—"United, we can whip the world." Spirit of the South—"All we ask is to be let alone." The quarrel and separation of old friends. Uncle Joe on the right side. Uprising of the North; recruiting. Departure of Colonel Robinson's Regiment. "Boys, you are doing your duty; to Heaven we commend you." Tableau.

ACT. II.—Night. The field of Shiloh. Bivouac of the Union forces. Letter from home—"Yes, Mother, I'll remember all you ask." Tableau—Home. The Soldier's Dream. Reveille. Camp Life. The Spy and his fate. The Confederate Lines. Mart Howard's Mission. His danger. Uncle Joe in Rebel camp. "If dey find me out, I'se a dead niggah, shuh." Mart as a spy. He is discovered. The Court Martial. Uncle Joe on track again. The Confederate outposts. Uncle Joe as captor. "Gib me dem papers." The papers in safe hands. Tableau.

ACT III.—Confederate camp. Report of the battle. Outposts of the Federal camp. The rival bands. The long roll. Advance of the skirmishers. The battle. Tableau.

ACT IV.—Battle Field of Shiloh, by night. The horrors of the fight. The dead and wounded. "Water! Water!" Old acquaintances. Death of Colonel Rutledge. The Federal Sergeant. The Drummer Boy's fate. "Here's Jounie's drum." Tableau.

ACT V.—Farmer Howard's home. News of the battle. Arrival of Harry and Uncle Joe. The Andersonville Stockade Prison. "Bread! bread!" The tramp. Arrival of the Federals. Harry's revenge. Tableau—Guardian Angels.

ACT VI—HOME—The furlough song—the "Vacant Chair." The mother's longing. The boys at home. More news. Surrender of Lee and Johnston. "Hip! Hip!" Uncle Joe once more. The regiment's return announced. The boys come marching home. The broken ranks. Bummers. The Jubilee. Grand tableau. Justice, Goddess of Liberty, peace, mechanics, arts, agricultural, soldiers, sailors, citizens, &c., &c.

THE COURTS.

Assignment of Cases—The Monroe Street Injunction—Criminal Business—The Fitzpatrick Case Still on Hand.

The following assignment of cases was made Monday morning:

Civil Docket.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24TH.

11,485—Scribner vs. T. W. & W. R. R. Co.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25TH.

11,502—Mechanics' Savings B. L. Ass. vs. Luther Whitney et. al.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27TH.

11,524—Toledo Agricultural Works vs. John Wagner.

11,539—Paul Raymond vs. Peter Lenk et. al.

MONDAY, NOV. 30TH.

11,573—Beard vs. Thomas.
11,623—Beverly vs. Beverly.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.

11,634—Bisby vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2D.

11,667—Needham et.al. vs. Hathaway et. al

THURSDAY, DEC. 3D.

11,681—Lockwood et. al. vs. Beard, et. al.
11,688—Klotz vs. Glitsky.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH.

11,721—Phillips vs. Koch.

JUDGE FRENCH'S COURT.

To-day was set for the hearing of the injunction case of the property holders on Monroe street against T. P. Brown. The preliminary injunction restrained him from proceeding with the work of tearing up the pavement and laying down a track until Monday, November 23. Mr. Brown appeared in court this morning, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. J. Kent Hamilton. Mr. Hurd was also there to represent the property owners. After the assignment of cases was made, Mr. Hamilton called the Court's attention to the matter of the injunction. A little rather informal conversation followed. Mr. Hurd said he had no intention of pressing the matter any far her, as he saw no necessity for it. His clients had complained of the tearing of the street and the laying down of a second railroad track. Since then the city had stepped in, taken up that portion of the second track already laid, and replaced the pavement. Now they had nothing to complain of, and they proposed to permit the injunction to expire by its own limitation.

Mr. Hamilton and his client were apparently not all pleased with this course of the opposition, but as they could not force them come to trial upon the merits of the case, they had to submit. The Judge said the injunction was binding for the whole day today, and this ended the matter.

Judge French then proceeded to the consideration of criminal business.

In the case of James Peppers, in jail upon a peace warrant, the parties prosecuting failed to appear, and on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney the case was dismissed, the costs to be paid by the complaining witness, and Peppers was ordered to be released from imprisonment.

Similar action was taken in regard to complaint against Michael Carney, except that being out on bail no release from imprisonment was necessary.

JUDGE COLLINS' COURT.

Judge Collins was occupied during a portion of the morning hearing and deciding motions.

The hearing of the case of Timothy Fitzpatrick against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company was then resumed. There were arguments to be made by two of the counsel, and the case will probably be given to the jury this afternoon.

On Monday the following assignment of cases in the Criminal docket was made, for trial next week:

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

739—State of Ohio vs. Bishop.
754—State of Ohio vs. Devlins.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

742—State of Ohio vs. W. H. Mohr.
745— " " " " " "
743— " " " " Cyrus Clumm.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

747—State of Ohio vs. Schuppner.
755—State of Ohio vs. Hollenbank.
756—State of Ohio vs. Hollenbank.
702—State of Ohio vs. Peck.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

765—State of Ohio vs. Dixon.
766—State of Ohio vs. Smith et.al.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

764—State of Ohio vs. Martin Buck.
741—State of Ohio vs. Bishop.

JUDGE COLLINS' COURT.

The case of Timothy Fitzpatrick against the Lake Shore Railroad Company was concluded yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. The jury retired for consultation, and after remaining out about two hours, came in and returned a sealed verdict, which was opened in Court this morning, and found to be an award of $2,500 to the plaintiff. The amount created a little surprise, as on the first trial of the case the plaintiff was only awarded $700. The defense has not yet given a notice of appeal, but it is supposed the case will be carried up.

The case of FREDERICK SCHEIBER against the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, was then taken. This is an action for damages in the sum of $25,000, brought by the plaintiff to compensate him for the loss of his left leg. The plaintiff was in the employ of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, his business being to load and unload cars in the depot yard. On the 12th of May, 1873, while at work in this manner, an engineer of the Wabash Road ran some cars from that road in upon a D. & M. switch, as was a custom on the road. These cars were sent in with considerable violence, and struck the cars upon which the plaintiff was at work with great force, throwing him to the ground, when the cars passed over one of his legs, crushing it so badly that it had to be amputated.

The defense claim that they were not the parties who inflicted the damage upon the defendant, but for whatever injury he incurred he must look to the Dayton & Michigan Company. The case is managed for the plaintiff by Messrs. C. H. SCRIBNER and A. RICHIE, and for the railroad by Messrs. OSBORNE & SWAYNE.

THE GALE.

Its Meteorological History—Origin, Direction and Force.

The heavy gale of last monday the 23d inst., originated in the northwest, as is usual with that class of meteorological disturbances. It first came under the observation of the Signal Department at Bismarck, Dakota, last Friday, and had then apparently been developing for several days before it reached that point. It moved along the usual track, and reached Chicago about ten hours before it came here. The storm center passed to the north of us, between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, the barometer at this station falling to 29 inches, which is the lowest that has occurred here since the establishment of the station at this place.

Immediately after the passage of the storm center the wind changed to southwest with rapidly increasing velocity. At 7 o'clock the velocity had risen to 28 miles per hour. It rose and fell a little during the day with an average of about 36 miles per hour, until 9 o'clock in the evening, when it reached its maximum of 48 miles per hour, which it kept up for an hour or so. It then fell to about forty miles, which rate it maintained until between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, when it subsided to 36 miles. At noon to-day it was blowing at the rate of 28 miles, and at 2 o'clock it was 24 miles. The storm centre is now probably about the head of the Gulf of St. LAWRENCE. This morning, the reading of the barometer at Quebec was 28.96 inches. When the wind was at a velocity of 48 miles, it exerted a pressure of 11½ pounds to the square foot.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wauseon.

EDITOR BLADE:—Yesterday a Mr. John Long, residing about five miles northwest of this place, came to town with a load of live hogs in his wagon, and on his return home his horses took fright and ran away, throwing him in front of the wagon; the wagon ran over him, crushing his face and breaking his ribs and breast bone in a fearful manner, which caused his death in a few hours. Mr. Long was one of the first settlers of this county, was about 75 years old, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Last night we had a nice fall of snow—about five inches—and it is still snowing some, which, together with the late rain, helps the wheat prospects greatly.

Wauseon, Nov. 20th, '74. X. X.

Erie County.

EDITOR BLADE:—Yesterday morning we awakened to the fact that snow had fallen to the depth of several inches—the first of the season—and now, to the poor, "with houseless heads and unfed sides," the weather has become discouragingly wintry.

Since my last report Miss Mary L. Bassett died at the age of 38 years. Also, last Tuesday, Levi Roscoe died, aged nearly 65. He had resided in North Milan since 1835, with the exception of perhaps a year and a half, spent in Swanton, Lucas county.

Mr. Fries has on the stocks at his ship yard down the river, another first class vessel, of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 225 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet. William Raynor is master builder. C.

Milan, Nov. 21, 1874.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. W. C. West has been compelled to leave Monroe City, Mich., on account of failing health, and has settled in St. Louis.

The Southern Michigan Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at the Humphrey House, Monroe, Tuesday, December 8th.

A library and reading room is to be established in Monroe City, as a place of resort for young men. It will have a room attached for chess, dominoes, etc.

This week a hunter in DeKalb county, named C. M. Carpenter, accidentally discharged his gun, and received the entire load of buck shot it contained in the lower part of his body. It was at first thought his wounds were fatal, but he is now regarded as out of danger.

—No kitchen outfit can be complete without being supplied with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which is the only article of the kind that will withstand the action of all kinds of weather and temperature. For sale by grocers everywhere.

Columbus

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND—RAILROAD INCORPORATED.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 24.—The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the six months ending Nov. 15, show the following facts and figures: The total receipts of the Sinking Fund, during the past six months, were $795,041 63.

The disbursements were: For principal, on funded debt, $93,792 75; interest on funded debt, $249,572 38; interest on irredeemible debt, $27,000; expenses, $1,006 68; making the total disbursements, $371,471 81; leaving a balance in the Treasury, November 15, of $422,569 82.

There was on deposit, on the 15th, in New York, $20,877 68 for the redemption of the principal, and payment of the interest which has matured, but has not been paid because the certificates for the same had not been presented for redemption.

The sinking fund balance was, therefore, $444,447 50, on the 15th inst. The Commissioners recommend the return to the sinking fund of the sum of $780,000, which, during 1873, was temporarily transferred to the general revenue and asylum fund.

The Commissioners, in this connection, remark that if they had had control of the transferred money during the early part of the fiscal year, they would have been able to have retired an equal amount of the State funded debt upon favorable terms.

The total public funded debt of Ohio outstanding November 15, is $7,988,-205 30.

Of this amount only $1,665 is domestic, payable at Columbus. The Commissioners report great difficulty in making investments of the sinking fund, as required by law.

In answer to advertisements in Eastern papers for proposals for the surrender of $100,000 of the Ohio State bonds, only one proposition was received, and that at such a high rate of premium that no notice was taken of it.

As a rule, holders of Ohio bonds do not want to surrender them, unless at high rates of premium, therefore, in view of this fact the Commissioners suggest such amendment of the laws as will authorize the temporary investment of the sinking fund in United States securities.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Reform Farm was filed with the Governor yesterday. During the year 636 boys have been in the institution, 176 have been discharged, and 460 remain at the date of the report. An increase of juvenile delinquency is a subject of comment in the report. Most of the shops are in successful operation. The manufacture of harness is a branch of business soon to be commenced, which will give employment to 50 boys. There has been only about half a crop of farm products this year. Fruit has been a failure excepting grapes, of which 55,410 pounds have been gathered, realizing $1,970. The farm will hereafter be devoted to fruit. The average cost of maintenance *per capita* during the year was $100. The whole number of officers employed is thirty eight. During the year fifty-four counties sent boys to the farm. Franklin county sent twenty-two, the largest delegation received. The expenditures on account of the institution during the year amounted to $55,142 20. The undrawn appropriation in the State Treasury amounts to $13,400; orders in the hands of the Superintendent, $112,615.

A STRANGE STORY.

An Ohio Wife-murderer in Jail at Evansville Makes a Confession.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 22d inst., gives the following particulars of the confession of a wife-murderer.

An Evansville special gives the points in the confession of George Pina, in jail in that city awaiting removal to the Jeffersonville Penitentiary to serve a sentence of two years for stealing a watch from J. F. Walker. Pina, whose real name is Alvin McKanna, states that he is twenty-seven years of age; was born in Richland county, O., but raised by a guardian in Ashland county, both of his parents having died when he was quite young. March 27th, 1872, he married Eunice Bergen at Mansfield, by whom he had a son in April last. The couple lived on good terms until last July when his wife refused to cohabit longer with him, because at about this time he was sent to prison in Crawford County, for stealing $12 from a farmer residing in that section of Ohio.

After the seperation he wandered through that state and Indiana, and finally returned to Shelby, Ohio, and found his wife living in a house of ill-fame, having left her child with relatives residing near Plymouth. On meeting her she promised, after much persuasion, to abandon prostitution and go with him to Auburn, Indiana, but before parting they quarreled, thus breaking the good resolutions of each. He at one purchased a revolver, and on the evening of September 28th, meeting his wife in the company of two prostitutes on the street, fired at her, inflicting injuries from which she died three days after. He escaped to the woods, and in time went to Texas under his present assumed name, expecting to find a brother, but on arriving in that State, he learned that the brother had gone back to Ohio. He then started eastward on foot with the determination of going back to Shelby and confessing his crime, though not aware of its fatal character. Last Sunday he met an acquaintance near Henderson, Ky., from whom he first learned that he was an actual murderer.

Pina, alias McKanna, is about 5½ feet high, dark complexion, large gray eyes, and in conversation lisps. The crime for which he is now confined in prison is of recent origin, and no motive can be assigned for his making the above voluntary confession, except, as he says, his conscience troubled him.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE!

The Grand Military Allegory
And Spectacular Drama
—OF THE—

DRUMMER BOY:

OR, THE

Battlefield of Shiloh!

Will be presented by over *150 Ladies and Gentlemen* of this city under the auspices of

FORSYTH POST NO. 15, G. A. R.

Assisted by the

Myers Cadets & Walbridge Lt. Guards.

Commencing on

Wednesday, December 2d,

AND CONTINUE FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

For the Ben-fit of DISABLED SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of our Fallen Heroes.

ADMISSION—To Parquette and Front Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Family Circle, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Sale of Seats to commence at 9 A. M., on Monday morning, November 30th, 1874, at Rose's Music store.

The MYERS CADETS, DRUM CORPS and BAND, have kindly volunteered to make a Grand Street Parade, each evening, in Full Dress.

Site for Manufactory Wanted.

SKIDMORE & THACHERS would give notice that they will receive propositions for a suitable site, with a view of removing their large Stave Factory. A location offering railroad facilities and accessible to stave timber, viz: Red Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass Wood and Cotton Wood, is desirable. Address,

SKIDMORE & THACHERS,
East Toledo, Ohio.

Northwestern Normal School, Fostoria, Ohio,

THE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES.

Teachers live, thorough and experienced. Expenses low. Course of study practical and comprehensive.

All Grades of Students Suited.

The fifth year commenced with better facilities and larger patronage than any previous one.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.

To those desiring to attend School during the WINTER we GUARANTEE the BEST of SATISFACTION.

Catalogues, circulars, or personal information furnished on application. Address,

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal.

The sensitive boy lives in Delaware. He arose at midnight, footed it half a mile, and awoke a store clerk and bought a fine comb. He didn't want to have anybody hear him ask for it.

When you have a "44" Collar you simply wash it when you wash your neck, and always have a clean, bright collar. It is all cloth, and the best and cheapest made. See advertisement.

The Only Remedy.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet.

Spalding's Glue, who would be without it?

Every Reader of the WEEKLY BLADE will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this country, by addressing MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, 78 Duane street, New York.

A protruding toe is not a sightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe.

For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, is a thoroughly wide awake paper, having among its contributors such writers as J. T. TROWBRIDGE, EDWARD EGGLESTON, Rev. W. M. BAKER, Dr. I. I. HAYES, GEORGE M. TOWLE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT, REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, RUTH CHESTERFIELD, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. No writers more attractive in the country, and no publication for young people more enterprising and useful.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.—The National Homestead at Gettysburg—a school and home for orphans of the late war, is an institution that owes its continued existence to voluntary benevolence. In aid of its family of fatherless children, gathered from a number of States of the Union, there is now being sold a beautiful work of art, in a steel engraving, of the historic picture, which was found on the breast of the dead soldier of Gettysburg—the portrait of his three children.* The engraving is a gem, and is well worth purchasing, apart from the touching interest investing its subject, and from the charitable object of its sale. Schools ought to buy it, and so all the unfortunate orphans at Gettysburg. *Single copies sent by mail for 25 cents; six copies for $1.* Orders may be addressed to Dr. J. F. BOURNS, No. 330 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Publishing & Purchasing Co.

Furnish any desired book at publishers prices. Also, Maps, Charts, Mathematical and Philosophical Apparatus, at manufacturers' figures.

Particular attention to selecting for Grange or other libraries, without charge.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR BLADE PUBLICATIONS

For further information address (with stamp),

WESTERN PUBLISHING & PURCHASING CO.
P. O. Box 49, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Refer by permission to LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors Toledo BLADE.

Warranted SEEDS for 1875

GIVEN AWAY!

On receipt of only $1.60 (being the regular subscription price, with postage added), we will send the YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY for one year, which is pronounced the Cheapest and Completest Magazine for Young People published at the price, and, in addition, the beautiful Illustrated Seed Annual for 1875, of D. M. Ferry & Co., the great seed growers of Detroit, Mich., and an Order on them for TWELVE of their 10-cent Packets of either Flower or Vegetable Seeds!

[On receipt of the Annual and the Order, make up the list of Seeds wanted from the Catalogue in Annual, and forward the same with the order to D. M. Ferry & Co., who will send you the Seeds postpaid.]

NOW IS THE TIME to secure the Best Magazine for Young Folks, and get your Seeds for 1875 for NOTHING!

A sample Magazine, with full particulars, sent postpaid on receipt of the price, 15 cents.

Address all letters to

H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"EXCELSIOR!"—Watchword of the Young Folks' Monthly, the "handsomest young peoples' magazine in the world, at low price"—32 large quarto pages.—Numerous novel features.—Text-book for school dialogues, etc.—Cash prizes for "compositions."—Splendid gifts to subscribers. $1.50 per year—four copies, $4.00—single copies, postpaid, 15 cts. Address H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher, Chicago.

"EXCELSIOR!"—Watchword of the Young Folks' Monthly, the "handsomest young peoples' magazine in the world at low price"—32 large quarto pages.—Numerous novel features.—Text-book for school dialogues, etc.—Cash prizes for "compositions."—Splendid gifts to subscribers. $1.50 per year—four copies, $4.00—single copies, postpaid, 15 cts. Address H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher, Chicago.

DON'T SUBSCRIBE for any other until you have examined the Western Rural, the great popular Farm and Family Weekly of the West, the most largely circulated of its class in America. Magnificent gifts to subscribers. $1.50 per year—four copies, $4.00. Sample copy with particulars sent free, or three months on trial for only 50 cents. Address H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher, Chicago.

LOOP BELT PAD FOR HOWE'S Spring Pad Belt Truss for the cure of rupture. COMPRESS

This is the cheapest, safest, easiest worn, most convenient and durable Truss ever made. Send measure around the body and $3.00 for a single Truss by mail, postage prepaid, or your address for full descriptive Circular. Address HENRY HOWE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"44" PAT. FEB 17 1874

A neat, dry all cloth collar, no paper or rubber cloth with a sponge or damp cloth one will wear a week and be always bright. Costs 4 cents. The best and cheapest collar ever made.

MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY; or, Entertainments for Winter Evenings. Containing Charades, Games, Puzzles, Tricks, Stories, Jokes, etc., etc. Illustrated. Mailed on receipt of a three cent stamp, by Happy Hours Company, No. 1 Chambers Street, New York.

The United States
OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE,

(Quarterly), No. 1, for October, is now ready, containing a *List of all the Postoffices* in the United States, *Rates of Postage*, list of *Money-order Offices*, full information respecting *Registry of Letters*, and whatever else is needed by those who send or receive any kind of mail matter. Postmaster General Jewell announces that it "is the only publication of the kind authorized" by the Department. *Subscription* ($1.50) *received at any Postoffice in the United States* or on application to the Publishers, H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

PAY

It Will Pay,

and Pay Extra this Month.

to subscribe for the *American Agriculturist*, the Best and Cheapest Journal in the world, as it costs little, while it is full of good things for every Man, Woman and Child, in Country, City and Village. Each number contains about fifty fine Engravings, pleasing and instructive, its 44 quarto pages PAY about as much plain, practical, useful, PAY trustworthy information, hints PAY and suggestions. *It is impossible for any one to read a volume of this Journal without getting some suggestions that will directly or indirectly pay him many times the cost*, which is PAY only $1.50 for a whole year, or four PAY copies for $5—and 10 cts. extra PAY with each subscription. For pre- PAY paying the postage. Every one PAY subscribing now for Volume XXXIV (and of 1875) will receive the rest of PAY this year free. Try it a year. It PAY WILL PAY and PAY WELL. PAY ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Pub- PAY lishers, 245 Broadway, New York. PAY

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS COST.—*Williamsport (Pa.) Bulletin*

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

Peterson's Magazine.

GREAT OFFERS FOR 1875.

A Five-Dollar MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING as a Premium to every person getting up a Club.

The Publisher Pre-Pays Postage on all Subscribers for 1875.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE has the best original stories of any of the lady's books, the best Colored Fashion Plates, the best Receipts, the best Steel Engravings, &c., &c. Every family ought to take it. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its superb

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and elegantly colored.

TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

Postage Pre-Paid by the Publisher.

2 Copies for $3.60 — Postage Prepaid by the publisher, with a copy of the superb mezzotint (size 16x20), "Washington's First Interview with his Wife," to the person getting up the Club.

3 " " 4.80

4 Copies for $6.80 — Postage Pre-Paid by the publisher, with an extra copy of the Magazine for the year 1875 as a premium to the person getting up the Club.

7 " " 11.00

10 " " 15.00

To larger Clubs, both an extra copy and the mezzotint are sent as premiums. Subscribe to no Magazine till you have seen a specimen of this.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON.
No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philapelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis if written for.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE GRANDEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED,

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY WANTS

20,000 RECEIPTS FOR EVERYTHING. Send for circular—Beware of bogus imitations. Indispensable to all classes, saving money daily to every buyer. Selling faster than any ten three books combined. 16 page Circular and extra terms free. Address F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Cincinnati, O.

$350 A MONTH—Agents wanted. Ten best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Michigan.

Large Pay for Light Work.

Canvassers Everywhere—

Old Canvassers and new, and all who desire a good business at home, or elsewhere, are invited to send for a copy of the ORANGE JUDD COMPANY'S 245 Broadway, N. Y., and get their "Supplement," giving full particulars.

1875. ARTHUR'S Illustrated Home Magazine.

Bright, Cheerful, Progressive, always up to the advancing thought of the times the HOME MAGAZINE takes rank with the leading and most influential periodicals of the day.

It is on the side of Temperance and true Christian morality. Whatever is hurtful to Society it condemns without fear or favor and makes itself felt in the Homes of the People as a power for good.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE of America, is more thoroughly identified with the People in their Home and Social Life than any other periodical in the country.

"DEBORAH NORMAN: Her Work and Her Rewards." A new serial story, by T. S. Arthur, will be commenced in January.

"FIFTY YEARS AGO; Or, The Cabins of the West," by Rosella Rice. We announce this new series of articles with real pleasure, knowing as we do, that it will be among the most attractive that we shall offer our readers next year.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE, a series of admirably suggestive articles on Homes and how to make them pleasant and attractive, by Mrs. E. B. Duffey.

"THE STORY TELLER." This department will be unusually rich. Besides an abundance of Short Stories, two or three "serials" will be given during the year.

"PIPS'SSIWAY." Pets the inimitable delineator of Home Life and Character, will have an article in every number.

BUTTERICK'S Newest Patterns for ladies' and children's dresses are given by special arrangement every month.

THE MOTHERS' Department will be carefully edited and have suggestive articles from our best and most experienced writers.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' Department will be full and practical, and contain many contributions from experienced housekeepers.

"THE LION IN LOVE," and "The Interrupted Reader," two large and splendid premium engravings. One of these is sent FREE to every subscriber.

$2 50 a year is the price of "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine." In order to enable clubs to get it for $2.50 and one extra to getter up of club, $12; 10 and one extra, $20, with $2.50 each must be added to each subscription for prepayment of postage for the year. Specimen numbers 15 cents, in currency or postage stamps.

T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRECKLES, M

A BOLD AND POPULAR STAND.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company are entitled to, and receive the thanks of the people of the entire country, for their bold stand in favor of legitimate and honest competition and against combinations on the part of powerful corporations for the oppression of business men. The Baltimore & Ohio Company have refused to enter into the Saratoga combination, and while the great Railroad Kings of the Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania have called upon the still greater Railroad King of the Baltimore, to use their combined influence in pressing him into an abandonment of his position, GARRETT has resisted them all, and declared his purpose to conduct the affairs of his Road in the interests of the stockholders and the people, and that he would not consent to any combinations for keeping up high tariffs, or become a party to any Ring for diverting the earnings of his Road from its stockholders.

Aside from the justice of the position of the Baltimore & Ohio Road to the public, there are other reasons why it should not enter into the Saratoga combination. The B. & O. Road has been managed upon an entirely different principle from that which has characterized other great trunk lines. Its stock has not been "watered," and its managers have not organized rings to feast upon the cream of their Road's earnings. It is in a position to do business profitably at rates which must prove ruinous to the Roads which have been under dishonest management. The facts speak for themselves upon this point. The Baltimore & Ohio has completed its line to Chicago, and is now a competitor for Western trade. The fact that it can afford to carry produce cheaper than its rivals, accounts for the Saratoga agreement and the anxiety of rival lines to obtain the consent of the B. & O. to the proposed combination. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* understands the reasons underlying this whole scheme, and truly says that "a comparison of the statistics of the different Roads shows that, while the Baltimore & Ohio Road has 1,558 miles of track, as against 1,495 of the Pennsylvania Central, it has only liabilities of $38 228,033, against a cost of $44,657,864, while its Northern rival has liabilities of $133,057,062, against a cost of $65,175.972. Continuing the comparison into the matter of earnings, it is found that the Baltimore & Ohio earned in 1873 14 per cent. on its liabilities, as against 7 per cent. of the Pennsylvania Road. The net earnings of the former railway in 1873 were $5,334 876, out of which, when interest, taxes, dividends, &c., were paid, there remained $2,889 861.82 unexpended, which was carried to the surplus fund that now amounts to $29,033,131.18. With this snug little sum to his credit, Mr. GARRETT can well afford to bid defiance to any war made upon him by the Saratoga combination. Indeed, it looks as if this quiet Baltimore man could teach the monarchs aforesaid a lesson or two in railroad management. Last year the New York Central earned $29,126,851.17, and increased its funded and floating debt $11,230,680.23. When expenses and dividends were paid, only $21,520 was left on hand, about enough to run the road for ten hours. The Lake Shore earned $19,289,395.84. Its total payments amounted to $22,814,595.81. The increase of the bonded debt was $5,224,000, and there was a floating debt outstanding of $6,656,606. Thus, these two roads earned, in the aggregate, say $48,500,000, and increased their indebtedness about $16,750,000. A comparison of the figures given above will show that the Baltimore & Ohio Road could run freight to and from Chicago at half rates, if necessity required, and still pay seven per cent. on its liabilities, while its rivals could not pay their interest account."

The foregoing facts will enable the reader to understand the true situation. With the figures thus presented, it is very easy to understand why VANDERBILT, JEWETT, and SCOTT should resort to such extraordinary efforts for the purpose of perfecting their proposed combination, and why Mr. GARRETT could not consent to the arrangement. The advantage was all on one side. The people owe much to the Baltimore & Ohio for its bold stand in this case, and that Company must feel gratified at the universal approval of its course at the hands of the press and business men everywhere. Even in New York, where it is conceded that the position maintained by President GARRETT is derogatory to the interests of that city, he is applauded for his honesty, ability, and disposition to deal justly by the public. Already the business men of that city are discussing the propriety of availing themselves of the honest and economical management of the B. & O. Road by constructing an independent line to connect with it at the nearest available point from that city. The *Commercial Advertiser* very truly remarks that "something must be done. To stand still is to go backwards." New York begins to realize the injuries inflicted upon her by the men who have controled her great railroad lines, and now she feels like cutting loose from them. But she can't do it. The Baltimore and the St. Lawrence routes are destined to clip her wings, and the roads which have hitherto so recklessly exercised the power of their monopoly, must pay the penalty which ever overtakes wrong-doers.

☞ A Toledo correspondent of the Findlay *Jeffersonian* pays the following merited compliment to ex-Auditor LENDERSON:

The county of Lucas, having elected nearly all their officers of the Democratic persuasion, have made several important changes, amongst others that of Auditor E. W. Lenderson, who has held that office for the last six years, and it is very questionable if he has an equal in the State, as an officer. In every respect we lament the loss of such men, and it is all owing to his having been in bad company. We shall miss Lenderson very much.

☞ The Democratic Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, have appointed W. P. KERR, Esq., of Granville, Licking county, Superintendent of the Home, to succeed the too affectionate Dr. JESSER. Mr. KERR was a member of the Constitutional Convention; nevertheless, he may be a suitable man for the position. We shall see.

THE ATLANTIC & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

We fear the citizens of Toledo do not fully appreciate the important advantages which must result to the city from the completion of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad; otherwise, the work upon the Road could scarcely have been permitted to make such slow progress. While it passes through a long stretch of country, which is anxious to reap the advantages of the Toledo grain and lumber market, it taps the most extensive mineral regions of the State and furnishes the elements of prosperity requisite to place Toledo, as a manufacturing center, in a position only equalled by her supremacy as a grain market. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been visiting the coal fields through which this Road runs, and has formed a just conception of its importance as a paying Road and its advantages to Toledo. We copy from his letter to that paper as follows:

It will thus be seen that the transportation problem comes up for solution, that knotty question which, in these days of steam, presents itself at the very beginning of every new enterprise. How shall the coal be taken to the consumer after it is mined, and how shall the iron be conveyed to the machinist or the engine builder? The branches spoken of above will partly answer this question, and wherein they fall short the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway will come in with a response which will set at rest all fears and doubts as to the speedy success of all schemes projected for the unearthing of this great mineral wealth. Beginning at Pomeroy, the road runs northwardly to Athens; thence, in the same general direction through the heart of the Great Vein region, to New Lexington; from the latter point its course will be westwardly for a few miles, parallel with the line of the Muskingum Valley Railroad, which it will cross at or near Bremen; from thence northwardly and northwestwardly, passing west of Newark, through Mt. Gilead, in Morrow county, Bucyrus, in Crawford county, and Fostoria, terminating at Toledo. I have lost a memorandum of the distance, but think it is not far from 250 miles.

Look for a moment at the connections which this line will give the Great Vein coal and iron region. At Athens, with the Marietta and Cincinnati and Hocking Valley roads; at New Lexington, with the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway; at Union, with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; near Mt. Gilead, with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; near Galion, with the Atlantic & Great Western and Bee Lines; at Bucyrus, with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; near Tiffin, with the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; and at Fostoria, with the Lake Erie & Louisville. Add to these lines the entire railroad system centering at Toledo, and some idea may be formed of the importance of this line, and of the large place it will fill in the railroad economy of Ohio and of the Northwest. I say of the Northwest, for this road must inevitably make its influence felt in that direction. Toledo needs a source of coal supply in competition with the supplies which she already has, and she also needs an iron manufacturing interest. By way of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Road she can obtain both the iron and the coal, while by way of the lakes she can obtain the ores from the Lake Superior region for the production of the very highest grades of iron. This connection will render her independent of the Eastern coal producers, and will keep the price of that commodity at all times within reasonable figures, the two sources of supply operating as a check upon one another. Through Toledo will naturally pass the supplies in the direction of Detroit, and for all the coalless region beyond. The handling of this material; the opening of another and extensive branch of industry in her midst, giving employment and adding to her population; the establishing of a close relationship between her interests and those of a region which is now practically as far away as if on the seaboard—all these things cannot but open to Toledo a vastly enlarged future. It is in her power to take as high a place in the iron and coal traffic as she now holds among the grain marts of the lakes.

This is not merely a fancy sketch, nor have I been describing a railroad which exists upon paper alone. The grading on a large portion of the line has already been completed, and work is being pushed on the unfinished sections as rapidly as the means can be provided. But for the panic of last fall that part of the road necessary to open the Great Vein region would now be complete. Within less than a year the tunneling and other heavy work in that region will be done.

The writer of the above does not over estimate the importance of this Road to Toledo. There is no uncompleted enterprise which promises so many advantages to the city, and our capitalists cannot better promote their own interests and that of Toledo than by giving all possible encouragement and assistance for its early completion. There is not to exceed five miles of grading between this city and Bucyrus, and beyond that point, the worst grades to the coal fields are completed. A proper effort on the part of the friends of this great thoroughfare would no doubt insure its completion within a year. Negotiations are now pending with parties who are seeking a contract for preparing the road-bed for the cars, but no satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached. If a fair bargain cannot be made with one party, doubtless there are others who would be willing to complete the work. Railroad contractors find their business at a standstill, and no doubt they would accept a job on reasonable terms rather than be idle. We therefore confidently look for an early arrangement which shall insure the completion of this Road, and Toledo should give to the officers of the Company every possible assistance and encouragement.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The recent decision in the Superior Court of Cleveland, seems to have greatly agitated the Building and Loan Associations of that city. They have held public meetings and discussed the best method for winding up their affairs, under the belief that the Supreme Court of the State will sustain the decision of the Cleveland Court and declare the law under which these Associations are organized unconstitutional. We may not understand all the facts influencing the Cleveland Associations, but, as we have already shown, the Supreme Court has passed upon the validity of this law and pronounces it constitutional. The Columbus *Journal* so understands it, as the following, clipped from its columns of the 18th inst., will testify:

Considerable alarm has been created among stockholders in Cleveland building associations by a decision given in the Superior Court of that city involving the constitutionality of such associations. The alarm seems to be needless, the Supreme Court of the State having already, in a test case, decided that these associations are constitutional, and may lawfully conduct their business in accordance with the terms of the statute under which they are incorporated.

Unless the Cleveland Associations have forfeited their right to protection under the law by violating its provisions, we see no occasion for alarm on their part. The case against the Forest City Association has been appealed, and it is not probable that the Supreme Court will reverse its own decision in this instance.

☞ The debates of the Constitutional Convention are now printed and ready for distribution.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR COAL.

We see it stated that the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway Company have a large force employed upon the bridge across the Wabash River at Logansport. It is the purpose of the company to have the bridge ready for use by the fifteenth of December. By the completion of this bridge, the L., C. & S. Railway secures connection with the Eel River Road, by which coal may be delivered in Toledo direct from the Indiana mines. Detroit is looking to this connection for an improvement of her coal interests, and since Toledo affords a nearer, if not a better market, we may reasonably suppose that this new channel for securing a coal supply cannot fail to prove advantageous to this city.

MARRIED, OR NOT MARRIED?

A recent decision in the Common Pleas Court at Columbus, may make it of some importance for persons who have supposed themselves married, to inquire into the facts. Judge BINGHAM held that marriage licenses issued by a Clerk of the Probate Judge, are not valid, and that no legal marriage can be had under such show of authority. It is quite common for Probate Judges to place their signatures to a large number of blank licenses, and then leave their offices in charge of clerks for weeks, and sometimes months at a time, the clerks filling out the blanks thus signed when applications are made for marriage licenses. In the case at Columbus, one CHRISTIAN SMITH applied to the Clerk of the Probate Judge for a license to marry one KATY AMAN, and swore that said KATY was eighteen years of age. SMITH was subsequently indicted for perjury, on the ground that KATY AMAN was only sixteen years old. The counsel for the prisoner contended that the indictment was in error when it charged SMITH with perjury, "in a matter then and there pending before the Probate Court," for the reason that the Probate Judge could not delegate his authority to his clerk in such matters. Judge BINGHAM, in giving his decision upon this question, said:

By section 7, article 4, of the Constitution, the probate court is to be holden by one judge, elected, etc., and by section 8, same article, it is provided among other things, that the probate court shall have jurisdiction in "the issuing of marriage licenses." The act of the Legislature relating to the jurisdiction of the probate court provides that it shall have exclusive jurisdiction to grant marriage licenses.

Held: That the 10th section of the last named act, authorizing the appointment of deputy clerk of the probate court, does not confer any power upon such deputy clerk to exercise the powers and duties which by the Constitution and laws are conferred upon the probate court, other than those which are clerical or specially conferred by statute; that the probate court can only be holden by the probate judge, and as a necessary consequence, proceedings which by the Constitution and laws can only be had in the probate court, cannot be legally had before the deputy clerk in the absence of the probate judge.

Held further: that proof that an application for marriage license was made to such deputy clerk who, in the absence of the probate judge, took the affidavit of the applicant, and of his own motion issued the license, does not support and cannot be received as evidence to support, an averment that the application for such license was made and pending in the probate court in an indictment charging the applicant with perjury in making the affidavit to procure the same.

There is probably not a county in the State in which licenses are not issued, frequently, by the clerks of the Probate Judge. It this cannot be legally done, that fact should be known. It will make it necessary for Probate Judges to dispense with vacations and attend to their offices daily, for a Judge would soon lose his popularity if not on hand to issue marriage licenses on demand.

☞ The grand tax duplicate of the State, shows a decrease in the valuation of property, during the past year, in Dayton and Montgomery county, of $892,500, while in Toledo and Lucas county there was, during the same period, an increase of $887,000.

A Man's Battle in the Water with a Deer.

Crawford County (Mo.) Express.

We learn the following from Mr. John F. Wright, of Sc 'ia: On the 23d ult., Mr. Robert Harrison, who lives on the Robert Elliot farm, near Harrison's Mills, heard some dogs Friday night chasing a deer. He rose and went to a point on the river where he supposed it would cross, but found he had arrived too late, as the deer had already crossed. He heard another coming, however, and stepped behind a tree to get a shot at it. It did not take the water close enough for him to see it, and he ran to where it had jumped in and fired at its head, all the part visible. He struck it, and a little dog that was with him swam to the game in the middle of the river. A fierce contest ensued, in which the dog was about to be drowned, and Mr. Harrison plunged in to save his canine auxiliary. He soon arrived on the scene of action. He immediately "gathered" it by the tail and tried to drown it, but found that the probabilities were all in favor of the deer. They all three—deer, dog and man—floated down stream into shallow water, where Mr. Harrison got foothold on the bottom, when he succeeded in cutting its throat with a pocket-knife. It was found that the animal had only been creased in the back of the neck, and of course Mr. Harrison had the honor of coming off victor in a sanguinary struggle with an unwounded deer.

Probate Judges and Marriage Licenses.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says: Some time ago Christopher Smith took out a license to marry a young woman, making affidavit that the woman was of legal age. The license was granted by the Clerk of the Probate Judge. Soon after the girl's father had Smith arrested for perjury, as the girl at the time was but 16 years old. Smith was indicted by the grand jury, and the case came on for trial in the Common Pleas Court on the 18th. Smith's attorney claimed there was no case, as the Probate Judge's clerk was not legally authorized to issue a license in the absence of the Probate Judge. This opinion was sustained by Judge Bingham, who held that the Probate Judge, under the constitution and laws, was authorized to issue licenses, but not authorized to delegate his powers to his clerk, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was consented to by the Prosecuting Attorney, and the prisoner was discharged. This, of course, does not invalidate the marriage under this license.

James Manning, aged 17, of Columbus, went out hunting on Thursday, got upon a stump, slipped off, his gun was discharged, the contents striking him in the neck and producing instant death.

At Lancaster, if they can't exactly convict persons of burglary, the accused are fined a little and sent to jail for a short time, just to let them know how it might be if the right kind of testimony could be had.

UNREVEALED MYSTERIES.

Some Cases Analogous to that of Barney Mahon—Murders that do not Always Come Out—Deeds of Violence Which Have Gone Unpunished.

The recent mysterious disappearance of BARNEY MAHON has revived recollections of a number of other equally mysterious affairs which have occurred in this city in former years. The principal one of these, and one which created much excitement at the time, occurred about ten years ago. About 1862 or 1863, a gentleman named J. H. GILLETT came here from Cleveland and went into business—the commission business—in the old Goddard warehouse on Water street, between Adams and Madison streets. He was a man of superior education and had evidently moved in very good society at his former place of residence. He developed a habit of drinking while here, and at times became very much intoxicated. One evening he left home, telling his family he was going out of the city on business. About ten o'clock he was seen at a saloon on Summit street, kept by a man named Higgins, and this was the last ever heard of him. There were no well-grounded suspicions as to the manner of disappearance, though, of course, all sorts of rumors were afloat.

A couple of years after his death the Council ordered the grading and paving of the alley which runs from Monroe to Perry streets, between Summit and St. Clair. The workmen engaged in the grading came upon a human skeleton, buried a foot or two below the surface of the ground. The flesh and clothing had long since disappeared, but the peculiar manner in which the teeth were filled enabled Dr. CHESEBROUGH, the dentist, to identify the remains as those of Mr. GILLETT.

HIGGINS, the proprietor of the saloon where GILLETT was last seen, became a changed man after the day of the disappearance. He grew neglectful of his business, which ran down rapidly in consequence, he then became insane, and finally committed suicide, by throwing himself in the river near Maumee. Previous to this people had not suspected him of having any connection with the making away of GILLETT, but it is said the suicide aroused suspicions of that kind. HIGGINS was a man of violent temper, and it was surmised that he might have killed GILLETT in a quarrel.

Some fifteen years ago a baker, named JAMES MARTIN, sold his farm on the East Side and received some $700 or $800 for it in cash. This occurred in the fall, and the evening after he received the money he was seen in a low doggery on Water Street. He was never seen again alive, but his body was found in the river the next spring, with marks of violence upon it. No definite clue to the murderers was ever found.

About four years ago, DANIEL MACK, an Irishman, about 45 years of age, and who had been in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad Company for about twenty years, the latter part of the time as target man on the Middle Ground. He had been industrious and saving, and his wife was an admirable helpmate. Between them they accumulated quite a little property. The wife died, and shortly after her children followed her to the grave. This seemed to completely unstring MACK, and he took to drinking, becoming quite dissipated. The last that was seen of him was in a Perry street saloon. About a month afterward a body was picked up on the river, so fearfully mangled by propeller wheels, as to be almost unrecognizable. A woman claimed to identify the body as that of MACK, by a necktie which he had on, and the remains were interred as those of the missing man.

While the matter of Gillet's disappearance was still fresh in the minds of our citizens, a deed of blood was enacted on Broadway, which caused an intense excitement in the city. A young German was walking up Broadway about ten o'clock in the evening, when he was struck down by a shot from the window of a house on the opposite side of the street, and he died almost immediately. The watchman in the depot heard the shot and the cry for help, and ran to the man's assistance, but the murderers had escaped. It is supposed their object was plunder. Several parties were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers, but all were acquitted.

The death of THOMAS SHARPE, which occurred some six years ago, will be recollected by many of our readers, from the long and tedious trials which followed, the first of which ended in the conviction of HARRINGTON, the associate of SHARPE, as his murderer, and the second resulting in his acquittal. SHARPE and HARRINGTON had been out hunting one Sabbath, and coming back to town separated at the Lake Shore Railroad bridge. The next morning SHARPE was found dead on the embankment, a short distance from the place of separation, having been killed by a gun shot wound.

Something over a year ago, JOHN HALEY, a man employed upon the docks, left his home in the morning to go to work. In the evening some one thought they saw him on Monroe street, very much intoxicated. Almost a month after, a body was found in the river, which was so badly bruised as to be unrecognizable, but it was thought to be HALEY'S and buried as such

A MURDEROUS SAILOR.

Confession of a Man Who has Committed Fourteen Murders—He Formerly Resided in Toledo.

On the 15th of last month, an Englishman named TOM ADAMS, who has for the last several years kept a low sailor grog-shop and dance-house at Mazatlan, Mexico, a seaport on the Gulf of California, died from the effects of a pistol shot wound which he received several months before in a drunken quarrel with a Spanish gambler, over a throw of the dice. When he became certain that he was about to die, he sent for the American commercial agent of the port, and made a confession to him, which he asked might be published in the United States. According to this statement, he had been guilty of fourteen murders, many of which were deliberate and unprovoked, and most of which were committed in the United States.

He stated that his right name was GEORGE WORLEY and that he was a native of Manchester, England. He commenced life as a sailor, and in 1854, killed at Liverpool the second mate of the American ship *Cultivator*. He then crossed the ocean and spent two years in Canada, roving around, committing robberies and other crimes. During a part of this time he was known as OKTON, and worked as a sailor upon the lakes. In 1855, while lying in the port of Oswego, he murdered a man whom he understood to be a painter. He met his victim in a drinking saloon where he went to collect a bill of the proprietor, and followed him until the opportunity was favorable, when he struck him down with a slung-shot, and threw his body over a bridge into the water.

After this Adams returned to Canada, and assumed the name of Townsend. With two accomplices he commenced a campaign of robbery, and perpetrated four murders in the country west of Toronto, ending with the killing of a Sheriff a few miles west of Niagara River. That country then became too warm for him, in consequence of the offering large rewards for his arrest, and he escaped on board a schooner passing through the Canadian canal to the American port of Toledo. From this port he went to Chicago, and committed three murders in that place during the same summer. One of his victims was the captain of a vessel, whom he followed from the St. Charles saloon; another was a German saloon-keeper, whom he killed in his bed at night, in his place of business, which was situated near a railroad depot, and the third was some man unknown to him, whom he murdered after leaving a brothel.

After these crimes, he was arrested in Chicago, tried, and convicted of a burglary, and served a term of three years in the Illinois State Prison. On obtaining his release, Adams went to New York, where he remained about one year, during which time he committed two murders, both of his victims in that city being men unknown to him. One was a countryman, whom he enticed to the outskirts of the city, and obtained about $2,000 on his body. After leaving New York, he was engaged in a series of robberies throughout the Southern States. He returned to Baltimore, and murdered a prostitute in that city. Subsequently, he committed a murder in Louisville and one in Memphis, but of the names of his victims he had no knowledge.

Adams left New Orleans about the time of the breaking out of the war and went to Vera Cruz. From thence he went to the City of Mexico, and came to Mazatlan about ten years ago. Since his sojourn here he was widely known and generally feared, his place being one of the most notorious rendezvous of desperate characters on the coast. He leaves between $15,000 and $18,000, in cash or its equivalent, as the result of his career of atrocious crime, which he has willed to a sister, supposed to be his only living relative, who resides at Sheffield, England. The legatee needs to be devoid of any superstitions scruples to receive and enjoy such a blood-clotted legacy.

THE COURTS

Trial of a Burglar—Conclusion of the Bates-Schneider Case—Suit to Set Aside a Will.

Wednesday afternoon the trial of JOHN RYAN, indicted as one of the parties who burglarized KLOTZ'S cigar factory on Monroe street, between Huron and Erie street, last July was commenced before Judge FRENCH, and continues to-day. The examination of witnesses was finished this morning, and this afternoon the case will be argued.

The case of PAULINA BATES against JOHN SCHNEIDER, which was being tried before Judge COLLINS, was finished this morning. The Court reserves its decision for the present. The Court then took up the case of FRANK VS. HARLTMAN. This is a case involving the construction of a will.

About one year ago, VALENTINE FRANK died, and on his death-bed made a will giving all his property to his wife—CLARA FRANK—during her life, and after her death to pass to a daughter of her's by a former marriage, who is now married to a man named HARTMAN. The widow, it seems, is dissatisfied with a life interest in the estate, and has brought suit to have the will set aside or modified. She claims that the party who drew up the will was not acquainted with the German language, and the interpreter mistook some conversation which passed between her and her husband for directions of what should be inserted in the will. AVERY S. HILL appears for the plaintiff, and WILLIAMS & KUMLER for the defendant.

COUNT COFFINBERRY.

Sketch of a Pioneer Lawyer—Courts and Judicial Proceedings of Early Days.

Few men were better known in the early settlement of the Maumee Valley than *Count* COFFINBERRY, a lawyer and a man of many marked personal characteristics. The Napoleon *Signal* is publishing a series of sketches of the early settlers of the Maumee, and in this week's issue gives the following sketch of the so-called *Count*:

Conspicuous among the old time lawyers of the Maumee Valley, and beloved by his professional brethren and by all with whom he came in contact, was Count Coffinberry. He seems to have obtained his *sobriquet* by means of his genteel address and uniformly nice apparel. In personal matters, Judge Potter was also, in those days, fastidious, and during his judicial service, accompanied often by roystering members of the bar, and tossed about for lodgings in miscellaneous places, he would permit no one to share his room and bed except the good Count.

Andrew Coffinberry, Esq., was born at Martinsburg, Berkley county, Virginia, August 29, 1798, where his grand parents had settled in 1750, having emigrated from Wintemburg and Strasburg. He removed with his father, George Coffinberry, to Ohio county, Va., in 1799, and from there to Chillicothe, O., in 1806; thence to Lancaster, O., in 1807. At this place he left his father and shipped for two years in the naval service, and served his time under Bainbridge and Hull, then rejoined his father, who had removed to Mansfield, O., in the fall of 1808, or spring of 1809. He remained with his father during the war of 1812-13, living sometimes in a log cabin, and at others, when the settlement was menaced by hostile Indians, in one of the two block-houses erected upon the public square of the village. At the close of the war, he read law with John M. May, Esq., at Mansfield, where he continued to reside until he removed to Perrysburg, in 1816. For some years before leaving Mansfield, he regularly attended the sessions of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in all, or nearly all the counties of Northwestern Ohio, continuing down to a few years before his death, which transpired at Findlay, O., May 12, 1856. * * * * *

There are but few of his cotemporaries left to bear testimony to his ability as a lawyer and his worth as a man. But when it is understood that for half a century he was associated in the practice of his profession with men of the character and caliber of Thomas ewing, William and Henry Stanberry, Josiah Scott, T. W. Bartly, Jacob Parker, James Furdy, N. & H. B. Curtis, and others; and in the late years of his life with Richard Cook, Geo. B. Way, John C. Spink, D. O. Morton, James G. Haly, M. H. Tilden, M. R. Waite, and others of eminence; and that he was beloved and honored by them without an exception, it is almost superfluous for us to say that he was not only an excellent lawyer, an honest, honorable man, but a great hearted, genial gentleman as well. * * * *

When traversing the Circuit, the journeys always being on horseback, the Count carried in his portmanteau, or saddle-bags, a considerable wardrobe. It was during a heated term of the Summer solstice, when the roads were supposed to have been exhausted of water and mud, that Judge Potter, Judge Higgins, Mr. Coffinberry, John C. Spink, James G. Haly, and some others, left Defiance for Kalida, to attend the opening of the Common Pleas Court. The good Count had decked himself in his best—fearing no evil in the form of rain, or of water, or of mud; but somehow before the party traversed those thirty-two miles, his apparel, so faultless on starting out, was in a condition, when he reached Kalida, to exhibit him as the most sorry specimen of the whole party; the mud marks upon his linen being more conspicuous than those upon the coarser garments of his traveling companions, and giving his clothing the general appearance of the unshangeable spots of the leopard. He was in ill humor with himself, by reason of his personal appearance, when he entered the village; but the contents of his portmanteau enabled him to appear nex morning, as usual —"nice as a pin."

The dignity and grace of the Count in addressing a Court or jury, were conspicuous, and even his attitude was very marked. In the year 1840 he was the Whig candidate for the State Senate, and Colonel William Sawyer, then a resident of Miamisburg, Montgomery county, was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Patrick G. Goode. It was during the famous "hard-cider and log-cabin" campaign, and party spirit ran high. Colonel Sawyer having been advertised to address a meeting at Maumee City, the friends of Mr. Coffiberry challenged Mr. Sawyer to engage in a joint discussion to be held at Perrysburg. Colonel Sawyer promptly accepted the challenge. The odds were unequal, as the Count, although a lawyer of acknowledged power, possessed none of the elements which form the successful politician. Under the arrangement, Colonel Sawyer made the opening speech. He charged upon the leaders of the Whig party that they were aristocrats, controlling the banking and moneyed interests of the country, and that the professed sympathy with the real dwellers in log-cabins was a sham and a fraud. The wire-pullers of the Whig party, he said, occupied the palaces of the land, and were arrayed in purple and fine linen. [And here he cast a significant glance at the Count himself, designed to convey the impression that *he* was "one of 'em."] "As to myself," continued Sawyer, "I was born in a log cabin, and I yet reside in a log cabin. My blacksmith shop, which, when at home, my circumstances compel me to severe toil about twelve hours out of twenty-four, is a log cabin. My associations, sympathies and hopes have ever been, and now are, identified with the pioneers of the country, and occupants of log cabins. Can my highly aristocratic friend who is to follow me in this discussion, and who resides in a lordly mansion almost within sight of this audience, say this for himself?"

Slightly embarassed and vexed, the Count rose, struck his characteristic "attitude," and commenced by deprecating the personal allusions, in which his friend Col. Sawyer, had seen fit to indulge. To get even with his opponent he tossed his head back to a point that looked toward the zenith, and exclaimed with great emphasis: "Yes, gentlemen, if there is any merit in being born in a log cabin, I, too, Mr. Chairman and ladies and fellow citizens, was born in a log cabin—*in the first instance!*" the latter part of the sentence being one that he was accustomed to use in his opening addresses before courts and juries. This incident virtually closed the political controversy between Mr. Coffinberry and Col. Sawyer, and for that campaign, at least, virtually placed the former upon the retired list.

A member of the bar who, during the life time of Mr. Coffinberry, was a junior member of it, and who has achieved eminence in his profession, contributes the following:

Being pitted against Judge Higgins, of Kalida, in the defense of a slander suit, the Judge, who was a venerable looking man, with a pale face and hair as white as snow, closed his speech by reading with solemn voice and reverent air, several verses from the Bible, condemnatory of the ongue of the slanderer, etc. Apprehensive that it was getting to be a solemn occasion for his client, the Count slowly rose to his feet, adjusted his spectacles, elevated his nose to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in a most clerical tone addressed himself to the Court and said: "*Your Honors, shall we sing?*" The Judges struggled till they were black in the face to comport themselves with becoming dignity; but it would not do; judges, jurors, lawyers and spectators were convulsed with laughter, but the Count looked as solemn as a funeral, while Judge Higgins' unfortunate client was being literally laughed out of Court. And so we might go on with story after story, anecdote after anecdote, about the Count, but our allotted pace is full.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

THE

Soft Coal Base-Burner,

'REVOLUTION,'

BEST STOVE IN THE WORLD FOR HEATING

Stores, Offices,

Hotels, and

Public Halls,

Clean, Economical & Easily Operated.

MONTGOMERY & LELAND,

AGENTS FOR TOLEDO,

265 Summit Street.

Dealers in Stoves and Hardware.

GO TO TEXAS

WITH THE EXCURSION, ON THE

17th November, 1874.

A very low round rate of fare to Dallas, Houston and Austin, in Texas, with return tickets, good for *sixty days*.

Tickets for sale at Union Depot, in Toledo, and at T., W. & W. Ticket Office, in Defiance.

J. T. MARTIN, Manager,

TIFFIN, OHIO

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WANTED---LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 24 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

NOTICE!

The Only Exclusive

CASH

Dry Goods House

IN TOLEDO,

—IS—

PETTEE & HOWE,

153 Summit St.

ONE PRICE AND THAT A LOW ONE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

☞ DON'T FAIL TO CALL ☜

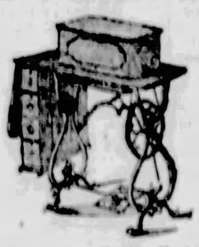
153 Summit Street.

Pettee & Howe.

BEFORE PURCHASING.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN



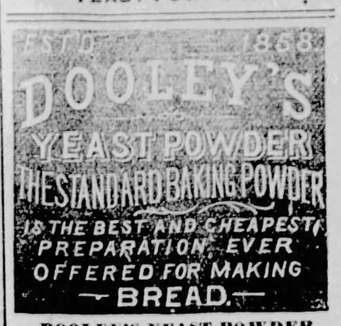
SEWING MACHINE.

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1 338 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

YEAST POWDERS.



DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices*.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

MILL SUPPLIES.

MILLERS will now find at No. 62 Monroe street, an establishment long needed in this part of the country.

I have for sale Mill Buhrs, Portable Mills, Smut Machines, the Celebrated American Turbin Water Wheel Power, Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills, a full line of Belting and Bolting Cloth, and everything usually kept in a Mill Supply Store.

I will fill all orders received by mail at *same prices* as if the party was present.

Old Picks re-dressed and returned at same price as is charged for dressing. Address

J. S. PARROT, 62 Monroe St.

DR. WILFORD

STILL continues to treat all forms of **Chronic Diseases**, of whatever name or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

142 ST. CLAIR STREET.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$60 to 90 a *week* and expenses to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the "Life and Explorations of Dr. Livingstone." Complete, authentic; a fresh book; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, Pub., Boston, Mass.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our *Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines*. Sample free. Address the *Hudson Wire Mills*, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES AT HOME

And Men who have other business, wanted as agents. Novel plans, pleasant work, good pay.

Farm Garden and House.

Making Manure for the Farm.

Every farm should furnish its own resources for manure; for, although near cities, the wise farmer avails himself of whatever waste matter he can get that is convertible into manure, the crops there cultivated are generally of an exhausting nature, and fully sufficient to carry off the extra fertility so added. But only a comparatively small number of farms are situated near enough to cities so that their owners can avail themselves of this source of increasing the crops, and therefore the great number are obliged to fall back upon the resources of the farm itself.

It is an English maxim that "a good farm is like a good joint of meat that only requires basting with its own dripping." Translated, it means that a good soil contains within itself all the resources of increased fertility. It is true the joint of meat must have been first made good; and so must the farm. Man must feed the animal to get the good joint; nature originally fed the soil ready for man.

How many who have opened new farms on virgin soils have left them as they found them? The history of all countries answers, Very few. Man first impoverishes, and then, by the most laborious and costly means, refertilizes the worn soil. How quickly the farmers of the West are bringing their lands to that state when this refertilization will be the all-important question, the decreased and constantly decreasing averages of grain per acre will tell. We do not mean by this that the time has yet come in the West when it has become imperatively necessary that an elaborate system of making manure and compost should be followed, although it might easily be demonstrated that in many sections such a course would be profitable. Nevertheless, the time has come when it will pay a heavy interest on the investment to save carefully and give back to the soil whatever manure is made from the feeding of animals, and this brings us to the point we wished to make.

The growing of clover and the grasses lies at the foundation of profitable farming throughout the temperate zone. These furnish the cheapest food for stock of every kind, exclusively so in Summer, and are the main dependence of stock animals in Winter. No crop is so constant in growth, early and late, under all kinds of treatment; no other crop is so well adapted to variety of soils, wet or dry, heavy or light; none other furnishes so great a burthen to the soil in its tops and roots for plowing under, or the decomposition of which will better support successive crops of other growths; none so ameliorates the soil and renders it capable of furnishing the best conditions for promoting the best results from such crops as are grown for sale.

Again, he who raises plenty of grass, has resources for the feeding of stock and for making large quantities of manue. In the Summer the manure is dropped where the animals feed. Plowing under the sward produces large crops of corn and other grain to be sold or fed to stock. If fed as it should be, it gives and increased amount of the richest manure, for it must be remembered that the value of manure is just in proportion to the value of the food consumed by the animal. If the animal be fed straw only, the manure is but the refuse of straw, as the animals so fed are but the skeletons of their types; and, the farmer who feeds his farm from the manure of ill-kept stock, is sure to have a soil producing more straw than grain. High feeding makes high manuring possible, high manuring makes fat land, and fat land makes rich farmers.

In this we do not propose to overturn the generally recognized system of feeding in the West. If we were at present engaged in fattening cattle in Central Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other sections of the great corn zone of the West, we should follow, in a measure, the usual plan of feeding cattle in the fields in good weather, and allowing swine to glean the droppings. Thus, scarcely anything is lost, and, provided the animals are kept secure from storms, there is no questioning the economy of the method, when corn is cheap and labor scarce and high. The question of how to feed, every farmer must decide for himself, and this every practical, thoughtful man will naturally do. The man who makes grain-farming his exclusive business, with a view to selling the grain and burning the straw or feeding it to cattle, always ends in impoverishing his farm and ultimately himself; he is drawing constantly upon his principal. The first few years, it is true, this must often be done. If followed up, it must ultimately end in disaster. And yet, how many men in the west think this the perfection of farming?

We might go on and fill pages in showing the various resources that might become available on any farm in the making of manure—the inexhaustible beds of muck everywhere found, peat, the scrapings of dishes, ashes, lime and plaster; the liquid manure of stock, really the most valuable, and usually entirely lost; the slops of the kitchen and the water used in washing; the contents of privies, accumulations of bones, waste animal and other matter that litter yards, befoul store rooms or decay in cellars, giving rise to miasma that often ends in disease and death to the possessor and their families. The *Western Rural* has heretofore spoken upon this subject, and it is not necessary now to more than call attention to it, with the especial object of pointing out the importance of grass as a principal source of increased fertility to already worn farms.

We acknowledge that "all flesh is grass," let us also remember that all grass is manure. Nature fertilizes the earth by the direct decay of vegetation. It is the province of the good farmer, while reaping the reward of his well-bestowed labor, to see that the refuse of the farm, manure, is faithfully applied; it may not always be done to the best advantage by the direct application of grass as manure. He has been endowed with intelligence to convert grass into flesh; returning the manure to the soil, he repays to nature only the proper interest which she demands.

Sheep Raising in Virginia.

Lying west of the valley of the Potomac, there is a broad belt of poor land stretching nearly to Gordonsville on the west, and almost to Richmond on the south. This region is crossed by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. For eighty miles southwest of Alexandria, the country is desolate, the depots are few, the villages small, the farm houses very scattering and poor, much of the land is without fences, and growing up to brush and forest trees. There is hardly a good piece of corn in sight of the railroad from the valley of the Potomac to the Rapidan. The principal timber in this region is oak, poplar, or whitewood, pawpaw, and pine—of small growth. The district has never been thickly peopled, as the census returns show. There has been no increase since 1800, and a very steady decline since 1830—some of the counties having lost from one-third to one-half of their population. Land in forest can be bought for five or six dollars an acre, and old fields with buildings for about the same price, or a small advance. In a recent trip from Washington to Richmond, we passed across this district by way of Gordonsville. We learned from an intelligent farmer who lives upon its outskirts, that the region produces cattle, swine, and sheep, but is generally a poor country, quite unprofitable for ordinary farm crops. He was a Virginian, working a 400-acre farm, and making it pay reasonably well. He had a well digested plan for raising sheep which is applicable to this whole region, and, if anything can be done to redeem this waste from its present desolation, it is sheep husbandry that will do it. There is no doubt that good farms can be made in this region by large expenditure for manure and labor, but the problem to be solved is to make the products sold pay for the improvement. The great objection to raising sheep in Virginia is the destruction of flocks by dogs. He would remedy this objection by keeping a shepherd to give his constant attention to the flocks, and fold them at night. Nearly all the damage caused by dogs is done at night, and if the flock were folded securely then, there would be no loss. Sheep in fair condition can be bought in this region for about a dollar and a half a head. He would buy 200 ewes in good breeding condition, for say $300, and four Cotswold rams for say $100, making an outlay of $400 for his flock. He would put the rams with the flock Sept. 1st to bring early lambs. Sheep do well in these pastures until late in December. As soon as snow begins to fly he would feed with hay, straw, turnips, and as the sheep approach yearning time, would add meal or grain. He would have a piece of winter rye ready for them to feed upon early in the Spring. By the time the rye was gone, the pastures would be green, and the sheep would take care of themselves. Sheep thrive very well in the climate of Virginia, and the excess of births from twins, he calculated, would make the lambs equal the number of ewes kept, if there should be occasional losses. There is a ready sale in the Washington and Baltimore markets for all the fat sheep and lambs that can be raised. He would send his lambs to market in May and June, and get for them by the wholesale an average of $3.00, say 200 lambs, $600. The ewes he would sell in July and August as fat sheep at $3.50 each, say $700. He would get at least $1.00 worth of wool from each sheep, making $200 for wool. The receipts from the flock for one year would be $1,500. He would then buy another flock of 200 ewes and begin the year again September 1st. He calculated the sheep would benefit the pastures enough to pay for their keeping. The small plots where they were hurdled at night would be made very rich, and bear large crops of turnips, rye or hay. The principal expense would be the wages of the shepherd, and not more than half his time would be required in the care of the flock. From what we have seen of the influence of sheep in pastures, we have no doubt of their great value in improving the soil, and of their special adaption to these old fields in this district. There are large tracts of lands, like these, in all the older States, that can be made valuable by sheep industry. The country needs more lamb, wool and mutton.—*American Agriculturist.*

Moulting of Poultry.

Nearly all the domesticated fowls, as well as quadrupeds, periodically lose their natural covering, which is almost simultaneously replaced by new growth. This loss and new growth takes place annually, after the bird has attained full growth. During the first year, chickens moult at certain stages of growth without any particular influence from the season, But after full growth they moult from August onward, according to age—the change taking place later each year, so that by the time they are five or six years old they would moult as late as December or January. This change usually occurs without special interference with the thrift or health of the fowls, although when closely confined they are apt to "mope" more or less. Some of the poultry books advise confining the birds to warm rooms except during the middle of the day, while others prescribe mixing powdered ginger with their food, and still others recommend putting some preparation of iron into their drinking water.

As far as our own experience goes, the only time it is necessary to confine them nights and mornings is during the first one or two moults after hatching. The Asiatic breeds usually lose nearly all their feathers at this time, before the new growth gives any protection from wet and cold winds. We have never lost a fowl from the effects of moulting, after they were fully grown, and have never confined them at all, except hens with young chickens; and these we always allow to run where they please, after the chickens are two or three weeks old. Neither have we ever lost a chicken from roup, gapes or cholera. Rats, hawks or skunks occasionally get a few, but not after they have attained the size of pigeons, or larger. We have kept Asiatic chicks in for an hour or two in the morning when moulting, out of pity for their almost perfect nakedness. Otherwise they have always run when and where they pleased, restrained by close fences, and clipped wings, from depredations on the garden or grain crops.

During the moulting season, plenty of food must be given. Not only has the ordinary waste of the system to be provided for, but also new feathers are to be secreted and grown. In their natural state, moulting takes place in fowls at a season of the year when food is abundant. Besides this, the females almost invariably cease the production of eggs at this time, so that the whole vital energy can be directed to the business of producing a new covering in addition to daily sustenance. In the artificial state in which our fowls are usually kept, food enough must be provided for the increased production of eggs, and this extra supply should be kept up during the season of moulting, or the birds lose flesh, at the expense of future production.

In reference to giving medicine to fowls when moulting, authorities differ widely. Probably when they are closely confined, with no facilities for natural exercise, or selection of natural food, some medical care may be necessary at such seasons. But in most cases all animals, as well as mankind, thrive inversely to the amount of medicine administered, and the less given the better. The *Canada Farmer*, speaking of the subject, seems to deprecate giving much medicine at this time, although recommending some tonic treatment. The *Farmer* says:

Moulting is generally treated as a disease, and certain specifics given to fowls while undergoing this process. At this time, as well as in cold and wet weather, it is well to add some iron to the drinking water. Sulphate of iron alone becomes rusty and disliked by the fowls, but a drop or two of sulphuric acid added will prevent this. A lump of sulphate of iron the size of a filbert, and three drops of acid, will be enough for each gallon of water, or a teaspoonful of tincture of iron will answer as well. This mixture in their drinking water has a wonderful effect in helping them through the critical period of moulting. The particular kind of food given the fowls must now be specially seen to. A little hemp seed given two or three times a week will be very beneficial, and even ale may sometimes be given to delicate fowls, although it should always be used sparingly, as it usually causes purting, and some breeds do not require it at all. A little extra meat should now be given; besides being beneficial at this season, it has the effect of making them commence laying earlier.—*Country Gentleman.*

Hints on Cheese Making.

The following hints, in substance, are furnished by one of the best cheese makers in the country.

Warm the milk, any time of the year, for rennet will not operate quick enough to prevent cream from rising, unless it is warm; and besides, the curd is firmer and the buttery portions will work off with the whey.

Eighty four to eighty six degrees Fahrenheit, is the proper temperature to add the rennet. In very warm weather, heat less, and add less rennet.

The Swiss rennet is best. Put four pounds of rennet in a stone vessel, with one gallon of warm water and a little salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, when they are taken out one at a time; then strain the liquor into another jar. Put the rennets back into the original vessel, with half as much water as before, and some salt, and repeat the previous operation, adding this liquor to the first. Add plenty of salt and put it away well sealed. One pound of this will cosgulate eighty to one hundred pounds of cheese. Dip the fingers into the curd and gently raise it out; if it divides with a smooth glossy surface, then commence cutting it up. Cut fine, or it cannot be scalded well.

To tell when curd is scalded enough, press a portion in the hand; if it makes a squeaking noise, and has lost its shiny appearance, and will crumble up fine when the hand is opened, it is all right—take it off.

Preparing Poultry for Market in France.

In the vicinity of large towns in France, millions of fat chickens or capons, are sent to market every year, an enormous supply going constantly to England. When the fowls are put up for fattening, they are fed almost entirely on crushed millet, or barley, or a mixture of the two kneaded into a tough dough, to which a little butter or lard is added. Their drink is usually pure milk slightly sweetened with sugar; sour milk with sugar is frequently substituted. By means of this nourishing diet the fowls acquire a delicate, white and savory meat, and become fat in an incredibly short time—often in ten days. Fat poultry is never sent to market alive. Capons, chickens and pigeons are bled at the throat, hanging head down until all the blood has escaped. Geese and ducks are killed by a stab in the nape of the neck. The feathers are picked off with great care to avoid injury to the skin, and after the fowls have been washed clean, they are *rubbed with wheat bran*, which whitens them; the butchering is done at night and they are hung up with a few raw truffles in each body; in the morning these are removed, having given a delicate flavor to the flesh.

The Governorship of Arkansas.

The Evening Post and Mail has special dispatches from Little Rock from Gov. Garland and Lieut.-Gov. Smith, in which each presents his own side of the contest. Smith says the President will hear his case to-morrow, and thinks he will be recognized. Garland says: "A Legislature is at work under the Constitution, and the people acquiesce in and cordially support the Government, and I intend to enforce it against all in the State who try to overturn and usurp it, to the utmost of my power." The main ones engaged in this turmoil are secreted and not to be found yet.

Another special says that the number of the militia is increasing, and if Smith is captured he will probably be assassinated.

Captain John G. Price, of the Republican, who was arrested Saturday, charged with conspiracy with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler, to overthrow the State Government, was brought before Judge Clendennin, at Chambers, this morning. After hearing the testimony the Judge discharged Price on the ground that, while the evidence showed conspiracy, it did not sufficiently connect Price with it to hold him. The Sheriff returned his writ stating that he had been unable to find Smith or Wheeler. Doubts exist in the minds of many as to whether Smith or Wheeler are in the city. Governor Garland this morning sent a communication to the General Assembly, stating what action he had taken. He asked also that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than $200 for the arrest of Wheeler and Smith. A joint resolution was introduced pledging the Assembly to stand by the Executive.

The following dispatch was received at Washington last night by Senator Dorsey, from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

"LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16.

"The excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leagures are patrolling the interior towns and visiting the plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people, and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of the Republican press have been arrested without warrants and put in prison, charged with treason, and bail refused. Republicans are still organizing for self-defense, and can protect themselves in the large towns and thickly settled neighborhoods. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional Committee will leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that we must fight it out."

At Washington, Nov. 17, the Cabinet was in session two and a half hours, during which the Arkansas troubles were discussed at length, and it was finally decided that there is not now before the Government the necessary information to enable it to take any action in reference to the controversy in that State, hence no notice will be taken of the proclamation recently received from Mr. Smith, who claims to be Governor.

At Little Rock, ARK., Nov. 17, the Senate passed a joint resolution commending the prompt action of Governor Garland in the Smith matter. A bill will also be introduced and passed authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the parties charged with conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government and other crimes of a like character. The same quiet which has prevailed since Smith's proclamation was made public, still prevails. Nothing has been heard as yet of Smith, nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by anybody in any part of the State.

Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left for Washington this evening. Judge Ward, of the Committee, remains here. It is reported here that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General.

The General Assembly passed a joint resolution of thanks to Governor Baxter for his course during the past two years.

Governor Garland has sent the following telegram to his counsel in Washington, dated yesterday:

"LITTLE ROCK.

"All is peace and quite here. I will have no collision until it be forced upon me by resisting the process of law or attacking me. All classes of people, all parties are supporting me. I cannot find Smith or his party to arrest them with warrants, and no one knows where they are."

Another telegram from Garland, dated to day, says: "Only one arrest was made, that of Price, and on examination he was discharged. The guilty ones, Smith and Wheeler, are fugitives and cannot be found. All quiet, and the Government moving on admirably."

The following from the editor of the Republican paper at Little Rock was received Tuesday by Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas:

"LITTLE ROCK, NOV. 17.

"The Republicans are waiting patiently for some definite action by the Federal authorities at Washington. They can protect themselves if forced to do so. They have always been loyal and obedient to the mandates of the high authorities. The Federal Government sustained Baxter in the conflict with Brooks, and by that means alone Garland and his mob of White Leaguers obtained possession of the State Courts, and they at once commenced a regular system of murders, intimidations and other fearful crimes, which is resulting in all the horrors of civil war. Business throughout the State is almost entirely suspended, and the White Leaguers roam at large. If we are to fight we wish to know it. The earlier the matter is settled the better it will be for all."

Political News.

A dispatch from Bagdad, Florida, says: We have got through with two days of excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of Election Returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidates for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton county arose in arms and demanded a re-canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days.

Returns from the Ninth District of Kentucky, which is situated in the mountains, come in very slowly, but enough is received to insure the election of the Republican candidate for Congress by 500 majority. The remaining nine Democratic candidates have been elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 7,000.

At New Orleans, Nov. 16, John N. Sandigle was elected a member of the Returning Board, Vice Longstreet, resigned. The Board is progressing slowly in the count. They have reached the ninth poll in the Second ward of the city. In most of every poll returns, the Board finds something informal as regards certification, upon which discussion arises. Members of the Board seem to be strict Constructionists as to the application of the election law. Conservatives charge that the supervisors have intentionally failed in many cases to properly certify.

The Republicans say that the St. James Parish election returns were probably being arranged to elect Bovee to the Senate, instead of his opponent. Both are Republicans. Bovee was formerly Secretary of State. It is known that he was engaged with others in the house where Underwood & Co. were arrested, but he had finished his part of the business and returned home. All those engaged in the transaction will be arrested to-morrow, including Bovee. Hon. W. B. Spencer, candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, at the recent election, says he was elected, and whether the Returning Board counts him in or out, he will appear before Congress and demand his seat.

At Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16th, the Legislature met, a quorum being present in both houses. Anderson, of Mobile, was elected Speaker of the House. The Democrats have 64 and the Radicals 36 members. The vote will probably be counted for State officers on Friday.

At Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16th, the Legislature met and organized. Col. R. F. Armfield was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State, owing to the recent death of Gov. Caldwell. John L. Robinson was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands 84 Democrats, 24 Republicans, and two Independents; the Senate 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

The Albany Argus of to-day contains the complete official vote of the State on Governor as follows: Tilden, 416,343; Dix, 361,406; Clark 10,214; Tilden over Dix 54,937.

The Atchison, Kan., Champion has full returns of the vote of the State. Total vote cast, 86,000, near 15,000 less than two years ago. Osborn (Rep.) for Governor has 13,447 majority. The average majority for the rest of the State ticket is about 19,000. The Opposition vote was about 1,700 and the Republican vote about 14,000 less than two years ago. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

The Indians.

At Chicago, Nov. 17, the following dispatch was received at Lieut. General Sheridan's headquarters.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 16, 1874.

The following has just been received from Col. Mackenzie:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN COLUMN, SUPPLY CAMP, NOV. 8, 1874, VIA, FORT WORTH, NOV. 15, 1874.

We returned to this place to-day, having scouted to the southwest on the Staked Plains. November 3d we saw a small party of Indians. November 3d we found a hunting camp on the Los La Guirasaush and two Indians were killed and 19 women and children and 54 head of stock were captured. November 5th we killed two Indians and captured 26 horses and mules. The captured women say that the bands of two warriors, Patchoguire and Hanschoe, together with eight lodges of Cheyennes, are on the Staked Plains, that many of their people have gone to the reserve with Momey, and that the intention of the remainder was to leave for the reserve in a few days. They were to try and slip around the troops, send a party to get authority to go into Fort Sill, and that the Staked Plains Apaches left for the mountains about a month ago, west of Prosecute. Some of these women were among those captured on the north fork of Red River two years ago. I shall try one more trip on the plains, after which there will be no use looking for Indians there this winter. I intend going to the Northwest, between Brazos and Red River.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier General.

Official dispatches received by General Sheridan confirm reports from McClellan Creek of the recent successful engagement of Lieut. Baldwin with the Indians.

News from the Red Cloud Agency state that Professor Marsh, of Yale College, is being detained there on account of the Indians. They object to his visiting the newly discovered fossil region near there. They say white men are going to search for gold, not bones. Some Indians that were engaged by Professor Marsh to accompany him as guides were told by the others they would kill them if they went. Later information is that a council was held on the 14th. They gave a reluctant consent, and some of the Indians above mentioned as being engaged by Professor Marsh, were among them. A young man, afraid of his horses, said he must go now, and they went with him to show the other Indians that they were not afraid.

The Secretary of War received a dispatch Tuesday from General Sheridan, giving him the first intimation that Santanta had been sent back to Texas to be delivered to the Governor of that State, he having broken his parole, but that Big Tree was not returned as it is not certain he was alike guilty in that respect.

Labor Troubles.

The St. Louis Evening Dispatch has a special from Belleville, Illinois, stating that a coal train on the Short Line Railroad, collided yesterday morning with an empty coal car, which had been run out on the main track from the Wilmona coal switch, about 10 miles from Belleville. It was found that a large stick of timber had been fastened to the track on the cattle guards near by. It is believed these obstructions were placed on the track by the striking miners, the one to wreck the train which was laden with coal dug by the non-society men, and the other to ditch an empty train going south after coal. Nobody was hurt.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, caused perhaps by the fact that most of the perpetrators escape capture and punishment. At Carbondale, on Sunday morning last, two men were murdered, and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die.

Patrick Feeldan, a miner at Coal Brook Colliery, was found in that city Sunday morning, with two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, his hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water, which congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties Saturday. M. McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge. Michael Reyland was found dead about the same time with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miner's clothes.

The strike by the coal miners, in St. Clair county, Illinois, which has been in progress some days past, virtually ended on Tuesday, by the adoption of a resolution at a mass meeting near French village, allowing the Union men who can get four cents per bushel for digging, to commence work. The object of the strike, which was to compel all co-operative men and blacklegs, or non Union men, to join the Miners' Union, and thereby establish a uniform price for digging, was not effected, and matters stand about where they did when the strike was inaugurated.

Railway News.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was held at Baltimore on Monday. The report shows the earnings of the Company to be $14,947,090; expenses, $9,416,650; net earnings, $5,690,629. The expenses of working the Road are stated to be 5 78-100 per cent. on the earnings, showing a decrease of 2 64-100 per cent., compared with the previous year. The surplus fund of the company on the 30th of September, 1874, was $22,144,160; and the entire mortgage indebtedness, including a loan made in January last, $2,000,000 in currency; excess of surplus fund over the entire mortgage indebtedness, $3,082,595. The earnings of this year, in comparison with the last fiscal year, have decreased $558,888, and the working expenses $642,152, making a comparative increase in net profits $83,264. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Galloway, Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear, Nicholas John Gregg, Francis J. King, C. Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., and G. A. Van Lingen.

Last night the first train over the cut off from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta Railroad, arrived at the latter city. This cut off shortens the distance between Cincinnati and Parkersburg 10 miles. It extends from Athens to Parkersburg, a distance of 32 miles. The old line from Marietta to Athens will hereafter be operated principally as a freight line.

The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad was sold on Monday by order of the Chancery Court, and was bought by the first mortgage bondholders for $3,033,000. This saves the State from all loss.

They do say that when the people of Duluth freeze up during the winter as hard as bricks, they retain enough warmth in their noses to keep them alive until they thaw out in the spring.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ridge's Food

Will produce Bone, Muscle, Brain, Teeth, &c., and in every way preserve and develop the system of the growing child. For sale by Druggists everywhere in cans, 25 cents and upward.

Prang's American Chromos.

"They diffuse a love of art, increase popular appreciation of it, add beauty to homes which without them would be bare and bleak, and thus add to the simple and tasteful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil, an American establishment has thus far been able to lead the world."—*New York Tribune.*

As unscrupulous parties are known to be offering Chromos of all sorts under the fraudulent representation that they are of our make, purchasers should invariably demand to see the trade-mark on all pictures offered to them as "PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS," and should see that they are marked with the firm name in the front of the picture.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are for sale at all Art Stores throughout the world.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free to any address on application.

L. PRANG & CO.,

FINE ART PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

Manhood Womanhood and Nervous Diseases—A Book for Every Man.

JUST published by the Peabody Medical Institute a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled SELF-PRESERVATION, it treats upon MANHOOD how lost, how restored and how perpetuated cause and cure of EXHAUSTED VITALITY, IMPOTENCY, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal losses involuntary and diurnal, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Losses of Memory, Blurred Countenance, Confusion of Ideas, Dread of Society, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness of Head, Dimness of Sight, Pains in the Back, Heated Palms, Sudden Flushings of the Body, Nervous Tremblings, Wakefulness, Dreadful Dreams, Restlessness, Lassitude, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Organic Weakness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all diseases arising from the results of YOUTH, or the indiscretions of riper or maturer years.

It is indeed a book for every man, young and middle aged men in particular. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth, illustrated, price only $1.

A Book for Every Woman.

Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, or Woman treated of Physiologically and Pathologically, in health and disease, from Infancy to old Age. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth, with the very best prescriptions for prevailing diseases. Price, $1.50.

A Book for Everybody.

The Peabody Institute has also just published a new book treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES, more than two hundred royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price, $2.

Either of the above books are sent by mail to any part of the world, closely sealed, post-age paid, on receipt of price. Or all three books sent to one address at the same time on receipt of only $3. Here is offered over 650 pages of the ablest and best printed and bound, solar medical science and literature, on subjects of vital importance to all, for only $3—barely enough to pay for mailing. Such medical books as these should be found in the library of every man, woman and child. Address as above. Or, if you prefer that these great Medical Works are published by the **Peabody Medical Institute**, an honored institution, established with large funds for the sole purpose of doing good.

These are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the *Married or single of either sex* can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the *New Remedies* of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these invaluable books. The press throughout the country, the clergy and the medical faculty generally highly endorse the above statements in part and in full terms. The most testimonials may read them.

Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, opposite Revere House, Boston, Mass. N. B. The author and consulting physician can be consulted on all of the above named diseases, and all diseases requiring skill and experience.

LOVERS OF MUSIC,

ATTENTION!

The Blade's Music Offer!

The undersigned have made arrangements with the well known Music Dealer and Publisher, W. W. WHITNEY, of Toledo, and solicit orders for the BLADE and Music at the following prices:

VOCAL.

LIST NO. 1

WE will furnish the BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.00:

Widow in the Cottage by the Sea—Song by White.
Little Maid of Arcadee—Song by Sullivan.
Old Musician and his Harp—Song by Higgins.
Just Touch the Harp Gently—Song by Blamphin.
Oh Dear, the Men are so Stupid—Comic Song by Frank Howard.
Village Bells, "Quartette"—W. A. Ogden.
Come Kiss me Darling—Song and Chorus—H. P. Danks.
Where is the Girl that I Love—H. P. Danks.
Loves Young Dream of Life—Ballad—Shelley.
As Good as Gold—Song—Lee.
Good Bye, Charlie—Song—Hunt.
Birdie, Tell Winnie I'm Waiting—F. Howard.
Dear Old Cottage—C. H. Carroll.
Night that Nellie Died—A. J. Abbey.
Tell me Birdie what you Say—J. H. Leslie.
Or the BLADE and any five pieces of the above Music for $2.75.

LIST NO 2—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.10.

Silver thread among the Gold—Danks.
Swinging in the Lane—Song by Sawyer.
Gray hairs of my mother—Song by Bishop.
When the Mists have rolled away—James G. Clark.
Two Villages—"Duet"—James G. Clark.
Tender and True—Song and Chorus—James G. Clark.
Little Bright Eyes come and meet me—Song and Chorus—Shattuck.
Chestnutting together (Picture Title)—Song and Chorus—C. A. Bidwell.
Oreanna—Song and Duet—James G. Clark.
Answer to "birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting"—Howard.
Or any five pieces of the above music and the BLADE for $3.25.

LIST NO 3—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.15

Mollie Darling—Song—Will Hays.
Mollie's Answer—Song—Will Hays.
Twilight in the Park—Song—Brockway.
Out of Work—Song—Macy.
Beautiful Girl of Killdare—Song—Lavallee.
Rosie Who Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Rosie Allen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Lenore—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Kiss, But Never Tell—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Wandering Home—Song and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Passing Away—Duet and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Katie, the Rose of the Dell—Song, Picture Title—S. F. H. Smith.
Sometime—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
It is Better Farther on—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Waiting For Free—Song and Chorus, (reply to Belle Mahoney), by C. T. Dondore.
Out in the Starlight, ("Beautiful Serenade) with Chorus, "Picture Title."

LIST NO. 4—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25.

Hundred Fathoms Deep—(Deep Bass Song)—Shattuck.
River of Beauty—Quartette—Rosenerans.
Grape Vine Swing in the Dell—Picture Title—Howard.
Or all three of these pieces and the BLADE, $2.25.

LIST NO. 5—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25:

Glide Gently Glide—Quartette—C. B. Carroll.
Waiting—Song—Millard.
Watching—Song—Millard.
Darling—Song—Millard.
Or the Four pieces and BLADE for $4.00.

INSTRUMENTAL.

LIST NO. 1.

(Choice Teaching Pieces.)

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.00.

Mountain Gleam—Schott.
Linden Q. S.
Clover Nook—Polka
Jolly Friend—Polka
Lake Side—Polka
Forest Retreat—March
Pleasant Hours set by Frank M. Davis.
Cowslip—Galop
Arnetus—Waltz
Lady Slipper—Polka
Blue Violet—Schott
Meadow Pink—Galop
King's Cup—Waltz
Florence—Polka
Forest Flowers set by Will. H. Smith.
Any two pieces of above music and BLADE, one year, $3.00.

LIST NO. 2.

The BLADE and any piece of music on this list for $2.10.

Croquet Schott, arranged for four hands, by Frank E. Davis.
Bay View Polka, beautiful picture title, by L. Mathias.
Traumerei, by Schuman.
On the Beautiful Rhine—Wallace—Kela Bela.
Any three pieces of above music and Blade, one year, $2.85.

LIST NO. 3.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.15:

Vienna Blonde Waltz—by Strauss.
Southern Life Galop—Cassidy.
Holiday Mazurka—H. O. Pond.
Delta Pavilion—Polka—Harry D. Hall.
Moo, 'Let Wm. | Two Japanese and Chinese
He 'go Too. | Melodies for Plaisty & Merry.
Little Wanderer—Allen.
Shepherds Morning Song—Instrumental—Biars.
Any three pieces of the above and BLADE one year, $3.00.

LIST NO 4.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.20:

Tripping Through the Meadow—Polka—by Wilson.
Shepherd Boy—Instrumental—Wilson.
Yosemite Waltzes—by J. O. Dennis. (Picture of Yosemite Valley)
All tunes pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.50.

LIST NO 5.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.25:

Lovely with Brilliant Variations—by J. Emil Eckert.
Silvery Waves—Instrumental—Wyman.
Dance of the Haymakers—Wilson.
Blue Danube—Waltzes—Strauss.
Thousand and One Nights—Waltz—Strauss.
Any two of the above pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.00.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.30.
Mocking Bird—Variations—Richtzen.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.30.
Last Hope—Instrumental—Gottschalk.

Persons ordering Music from these Lists will please to part near and give List and Number, and say whether Vocal or Instrumental.

The above prices include postage, which is prepaid in all cases.

Address all orders to

LOCKE & JONES,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE NEW WALTHAM.

The past twelve months at the Waltham Watch Factory have been the busiest in the Company's history. Several wholly new stem-winding watches have been produced, and great improvements have been effected in the manufacture of all variety of their standard watches, until now they include every size in both key and stem-winding, that can be desired, of every quality and of every price. At the same time new inventions in machinery, and other large economies, have cheapened the cost, so that at present it is not too much to claim that the Waltham Watches are the best and cheapest watches in the world. These claims are, in fact, almost everywhere admitted. In this country it is a matter of fact that hardly any fine American watches are sold but those of the Waltham make, while orders are now regularly received from England, Australia, and the British Possessions generally, and foreign countries are abandoning the hand made productions of Switzerland and England, and eagerly adopting American machine made Waltham watches in their place.

Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movement, as the Waltham Watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship.

For sale by all leading jewelers.

POSITIVELY NO WATCHES SOLD AT RETAIL.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
New York, Boston, Chicago, and London, England.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

PERFECTION strengthens, enlarges and develops any part of the body $1. Nervous Debility Pills $1. Invigorating Pills, $1. All post-paid. Dr. Van Holm, 143 Court St., Boston, Mass.

HOW to make money on Wall st safely, with $100 or more. Profits enormous. Pamphlet mailed. **Rumble & Co.**, 52 Broadway New York. P. O Box 4283.

FREE A large 48 column 8 page Paper, 3 months FREE. Agents wan ed everywhere. Big pay. Send 3 cent stamp for terms to LITERARY REPORTER, Quincy Mich.

(One box of Cary's Instant Ink Powder will make a pint of Best Black Ink in five minutes. $1.25 per doz., $1.35 by mail. H. G. O. CARY, Zanesville, Ohio.

SEND 6 cents postage and 10 names, and get a nice Chromo and large Circulars FREE! Address, H. GLIMAGE, So. Manchester, Conn.

A FAMILY FRIEND DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DRS. S. S.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says there is a well grounded rumor that, on Thursday last, the President sent a cable dispatch to Minister Washburn at Paris, requesting his presence at Washington at the earliest possible moment.

The Secretary of the Treasury now receives twice each month reports from the European Syndicate. Mr. Bristow states that the negotiation of the new loan is going on very satisfactorily.

The proposed issue of twelve and a half cent coin is denied at the office of the director of the mint. The issue of twenty cent coin is favored, but the twelve and a half cent proposition is not, and will not be approved at the Treasury Department.

Under the joint resolution of Congress passed in 1869, five citizens were appointed to examine into the condition of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, who reported that about $2,000,000 would be necessary to supply the deficiencies of both roads. Secretary Cox at that time directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to withhold from them one-half of their land grant as security for the supply of the deficiencies of the roads. The reports of the Commissioners who recently examined the roads say the Union Pacific has since then expended $2,215,000, and the Central Pacific expended $5,500,000 in excess of the sum first named, the deficiencies having been supplied and the roads considered as complete. Reports were submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the President, who on recommendation of the Secretary has directed a revocation of the order of Secretary Cox withholding patents for half lands, which will therefore be released to those companies.

At Washington, the Commissioner of Agriculture says the demand for semi-tropical fruits for experiments in the Southern States, is very great. The Chinese tea plant is especially in demand and many thousand young plants have been distributed the past year.

A Washington dispatch of the 18th says: In regard to the recent dispatch sent by order of the President to the Governor of Texas, it is stated that without forming or expressing any opinion as to whether or not Santanta had violated his parole, the President and Secretary Delano, fearing he might be executed before the evidence could be fully completed, considered it merely just to delay his execution. It has been ascertained that during Governor Davis' administration Santanta's sentence of death was commuted.

The commission for the examination of the subject of an inter-Oceanic canal will meet on the 30th inst. and examine the different reports presented, and determine the practicability of the work.

Admiral Amy reports the United States steamer Saranac remains at Lopez, Mexico, to protect American citizens. Many robberies and murders are being committed, and the authorities are taking no steps to arrest the culprits.

The committee consisting of General Sherman, Mrs. Farragut and Secretary Robeson, to select a statue of Admiral Farragut, have examined models by Horatio Stone, Vinnie Ream and others, but cannot reach a conclusion for several days.

The Presidential proclamation accepts for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in Egypt, and also the law of the Porte ceding the rights of foreigners to possess unmovable property in said dominion.

President Grant pronounces the action of Garland's Arkansas faction as revolutionary and indefensible, and this morning's National Republican has an editorial taking the same view.

At Washington, Nov. 20, Judge Poland Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate the Arkansas troubles, arrived in the city and had a conference with Attorney General Williams prior to the meeting of the Cabinet. He will have an audience with the President to-morrow and leave for his home in Vermont in the evening. The Judge states the report of the Committee will not be prepared until after the meeting of Congress, as all the testimony taken at different times by various members of Committee has not yet been examined by them.

Mr. Allen, Minister from the Sandwich Islands, on Friday called upon the President, accompanied by Mr. Carter, who is commissioned by the Government of the Hawaiian Islands to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States. Allen stated the King was to leave Honolulu on the 15th of November for this country.

At Washington, Nov. 20th, the Cabinet session continued nearly three hours. All the members except Postmaster General Jewell were present. Arkansas matters were subject to comment. Attorney General Williams submitted telegrams from Senator Clayton and several State officers in Arkansas urging recognition of the Smith party by the Federal Government, but the general opinion of the Cabinet was that since their last meeting nothing has occurred to alter the decision made at that time, namely: that the Government has not in its possession such information as would justify any interference with the controversy in that State.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, delivered a lecture at Baltimore Sunday night, for the benefit of the Washington monument fund. President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, and Delano, Attorney General Williams, and General Babcock were present. A letter was read from General Sherman and others, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

Secretary Bristow has accepted the resignation of Supervising Architect Mullet. His successor is not yet designated.

A general order promulgated from the War Department, announces that recruiting will be resumed under certain restrictions.

THE EAST.

At Boston, Nov. 16, the Baptist Ministers of Boston hold a lively meeting, to condemn the action of certain persons of their number who passed in the Convention two weeks ago a resolution reprehending the Long Island Association in disfellowshipping the Lee Avenue Baptist Church for open communion practice. Considerable feeling was manifested, and quite a split on the question has occurred. Positive action was postponed.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 17, the Board of Trade opposed the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be requested to act in conjunction with the National Board of Steam Navigation to secure at the coming session of Congress passage through the senate of Gen. Negley's house bill for better inspection of vessels propelled by steam upon the waters of the United States.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 18, the Joint Committee of the Reformed Church Conference reassembled. Rev. Franklin R. Leven, from the Committee of the Reformed Church of the United States, offered the following general plan of a Union: 1st, Organic Union; 2d, the Heidelberg Catechism to be the common Standard; 3d, the Belgic Confession and articles of the Dort to be considered of great importance, and the authority next to the Heidelberg Catechism; 4th, a general Synod with powers limited and defined. Without taking action on the proposed plan, a sub committee of three was appointed from each committee to draw up a paper indicating the result reached.

The water supply of Boston has become so limited that the Board has requested the co-operation of all consumers to assist in suppressing waste and observing the strictest economy in its use, as it is evident that unless consumption is reduced the water supply will be short.

Judges McCue and Reynolds have rendered a decision in the matter of an appeal from the order made at the special term of the City Court of Brooklyn, denying the application of the counsel for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars. Judge McCue holds the defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars and that by granting it the plaintiff's interest would not be impaired.

The N. Y. Stock Exchange Committee on Securities have notified the Exchange that in consequence of the appearance of counterfeit bonds, they direct that hereafter deliveries of the Chicago & Northwestern first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1859, and payable August, 1885, shall be bonds registered in a name and not to the bearer as heretofore. Genuine bonds can be registered at the office of the Company.

The new Boston postoffice is nearly completed, and within a week will be formally opened.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 16, the annual meeting of the Freedmen's Society of the M. E. Church was held. The report gives a list of the schools established in different parts of the country, and says that out of 3,000 pupils in the schools, more than 1,000 are preparing to assist in the elevation of their race by teaching school or preaching the Gospel. Bishops Bowman and Andrews made addresses in the evening.

At Pittsburg, Pa., November 19th, at a meeting of the Tax-payers's Union, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., an eminent member of the Pittsburg Bar, delivered an opinion on the validity of the municipal elections held in that city in February last. It was thought by many citizens that the provisions of the new State Constitution adopted by the last session of the State Legislature that these elections were irregular and void, and the opinion of the above named gentleman coincided with this view, that the elections of February last were premature. On motion the opinion was referred to a Committee on Legality of Elections, and a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Mayor to issue a call for a new election.

The Massachusetts Labor Council state that they have proof of the hiring of 750 men during the two weeks preceding the election, at an expense to the Government of $1,500 per day, most of whom were discharged after election; that the recommendations for hiring these men were signed by Gooch, and that the additional force had little of anything to do. The Council recommended that their statement be submitted through Massachusetts representative to the Senate and House and a special committee appointed.

At New York, Nov. 20, the slander suit of Henry C. Bowen against Demas Barnes, one of the numerous actions growing out of the Brooklyn scandal, was began in the Kings County Court sessions.

The libel case of Bowen vs. Barnes was submitted to the jury without argument on either side. The Judge charged that proof of malice was necessary to convict, and the jury, after a brief consultation, brought in a verdict of acquittal. The jury at the same time handed in a written statement to the Court to the effect that while the defendant was legally exempt from conviction, yet they believed the printed matter in the Argus regarding Mrs. Bowen was atrocious and cruel.

At Scranton, Pa., Nov. 20th, Dugan's gang of miners went to work armed with Remington rifles. When the miners came out of the colliery in the evening they were met by a crowd of men and boys who hissed them and called them thieves, blacklegs &c., but offered no personal violence. It is supposed the danger is over.

A dispatch says Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rector of Trinity, the oldest and wealthiest of the Episcopal Churches in Newark, announces his adhesion to the Reformed Episcopal Church. He has long been regarded as a leader in the Low Church views, and for his opposition to ritualistic practices. The field of his new labors will be in Philadelphia.

Prominent Republicans in Massachusetts have organized the Commonwealth Club. The preamble to the constitution recites that the members, dissatisfied with the corruption which now prevails in politics, and confident that this dissatisfaction is not confined to any political party or section, but shared by all honest men alike, agree to form an association in the hope that thereby a better understanding will be promoted among men who hold these opinions, and that an interest in all public measures will be excited among those who now stand aloof through apathy and disgust. In so doing, they give no pledge nor do they abandon the organizations to which they now belong, but say, "We know that honesty and purity in public life are of equal importance to all parties, and that nothing is more necessary than that private citizens should take an active and intelligent interest in the proceedings." The officers of the Club are E. R. Hoar, President; Henry L. Pierce, Richard Olney, John Quincy Adams and W. E. Perkins, Vice Presidents.

The former order of the General term affirming the order of Chief Judge Neilson at a special term denying the application of the defendant for a bill of particulars in the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher was signed by Judge Reynolds Friday morning. It affirms Judge Neilson's order and every part thereof. Beecher's counsel have decided to appeal from the order of the general term to the Court of Appeals.

The steamer Cuba has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing news of an earthquake there on the 13th inst. There were two shocks, each lasting 10 seconds. Several houses were destroyed, and the greatest consternation prevailed, but no lives were lost. The shocks were felt along the entire Mexican coast.

THE WEST.

Another dispatch from McClellan Creek states that two hundred Cheyennes, who recently engaged Capt. Farnsworth's command of twenty-five men and were defeated, encountered ninety-eight men of United States cavalry and infantry, in command of Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, chief of scouts, and after a fight lasting five hours were driven from the field. The Indians lost their entire outfit, and left behind them two little girls, named German, whose parents, brother and older sister were massacred in Kansas, while the family were moving to Colorado. Two other sisters, aged 13 and 15, are still in the hands of the Indians. Fresh and picked troops have gone in pursuit of the retreating Indians, who are moving for the Staked Plains.

A dispatch from Omaha says: The pork packers here have commenced in earnest, and are packing all the hogs they can get. The weather during the past week has been very favorable for their operations. The weather is very cold, with high winds.

At Chicago, Nov. 18, the Illinois State Christian Association met. One of the main objects discussed by the Association was the overthrow of secret societies. A number of prominent opponents of Free Masonry and other secret organizations were in attendance. Addresses were made by President S. B. Allen, of Westfield College, and Professor O. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton.

At San Francisco, Nov. 19 the State Temperance Alliance and the State Temperance League met in joint convention for the purpose of forming a temperance political party. The attendance of delegates from the interior of the State was quite large.

David Thompson, of Ohio, has been appointed Interpreter to the Legation of the United States in Japan.

The Nevada Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Assembly—Democrats, 16; Republicans, 31; Independents, 3. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 21.

At Indianapolis, Nov. 19th, Jonathan K. Gapin, through his attorneys, filed in the United States District Court a bill in equity against the Board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal. The complainant prays the Court to decree that the Canal and its appurtenances and lands be sold in such a manner and on such terms as the Court may deem best for the interests of those entitled to share in the proceeds thereof, and so as to bring the highest price therefor. The defendants have put in an appearance in the case, which will not be disposed of until the December term of the Court.

The City Council of Cincinnati in pursuance of a communication from the Mayor and the action of the Stone Cutters' Association, on Friday night, appointed a committee to visit Washington to consult with the department officers in order to secure the work of cutting stone for the new Cincinnati Custom House.

The Kansas State Central Relief Committee, at a meeting in Topeka, on the 20th inst., issued an address to the people setting forth the destitution in that region, and a plan was proposed for relief. The proposition states: "We have sufficient proof that in some cases solicitors of aid are unprincipled persons; that they are actuated by selfish motives, and that they are entirely unworthy of confidence. We but discharge an important duty, devolved upon us by our appointment, when we warn our friends against placing their benefactions into the hands of unauthorized, irresponsible and mercenary parties. If there are those outside the State who desire to aid us in supplying the wants of our hardy and industrious, but now unfortunate pioneers, this Committee affords them a mode through which their contributions may be judiciously applied.

A Chicago dispatch dated the 18th, says: The pork packers and provision dealers of Chicago met at the Board of Trade Hall this evening and formed an Evening Board, electing J. N. Stiles President, C. N. Culbertson and J. P. Marot, Vice Presidents, and B. F. Howard Secretary. After an organization was effected, some 3,000 barrels of pork and 250 tierces of lard changed hands. Pork was very strong, selling at $20 seller February, and closing with that figure bid. The Board will hold a session every evening during the packing season.

THE SOUTH.

N. Underwood, Supervisor, and Cohen, Clerk of St. James Parish, Louisiana, were arrested Nov. 16, charged with being engaged in altering election returns. Commissioner Craig bound the parties over in $1,000 each to appear. Underwood and Cohen both assert that the only purpose in view was to make out copies of returns to file with the clerks of the Court of the Parish, as required by law.

A dispatch from Huntington, W. Va., says: A few weeks since, a man and woman traveling through the country on foot, stopped over night with a family named McCormas, living near Barboursville W. Va. Next morning they left before day without taking the boy. McCormas, not wanting him, gave him to the family of T. W. Peyton. This boy answers the description of Charley Brewster Ross, abducted from Philadelphia in July last. His hair has been cut close, but is the right color; eyes hazel, has a peculiar look, which is not exactly cross-eyed, shades them with his arm when looking up; his body is perfectly formed; skin very fair except a scar of a burn on the right arm, which might have been done to efface vaccination marks; eye-lashes long for one so young; speaks some words plain, others not. To the question, "What pony did mamma drive?" he answered, "Polly." He said George Slooper, or some such name, lived next door. His sister's name is Joanna; brother's name Walter; said his brother was put out of a carriage, and he was taken off. Many who have compared the boy with the photograph of Ross, say the features of both correspond. Peyton says he will give the boy up for $5,000.

A dispatch from New Orleans says:—The United States troops, who have been occupying the State House for some time past, were withdrawn at 6 A. M., on the 16 inst., and Capt. Lawlor, with a force of 30 policemen, supplies their place.

At St. Louis, Nov. 19, Judge Poland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate the Arkansas affairs, Judge Wilshire, member of Congress elect from the Little Rock district, and Col. Haynes, present member from that district, arrived, and several interviews with them are published, but they differ in some material respects. In one account Judge Poland is asserted to have said that the Garland Government recently elected is trying to act fairly, and Garland although not possessed of very great moral force himself, and being surrounded by a strong element of perhaps a vicious sort, is trying to do well. The Baxter faction sustains the Garland Government, while the Brooks men sustain Smith. The programme of the Brooks party evidently is, in the event of the Federal Government favoring Smith, and seating him in the gubernatorial chair to press the Brooks Baxter suit which is still pending in Court, in hopes of reseating Brooks as the legally elected Governor. If however, Smith is seated as Governor by the federal forces, he will have to be maintained by the same power. Judge Poland does not think such action will be taken. Smith, he says is no more Governor than Baxter was and thinks the authority of the latter was gained by fraud. Smith is a firebrand, and for his sake and the sake of the State, it is a good thing he has fled. His claims to the Governorship are worthless, and there is little likelihood of their being made to appear of any value to the President.

The Commissioners heretofore appointed to examine a portion of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, were directed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the road said to be completed in Missouri up to the Kansas line.

The New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad sections west of the Mississippi River, were sold on the 18 by the United Marshal for $330,000, to Frank M. Ames, son of the late Oaks Ames. A new Company will probably be organized to complete the Railroad to the Texas terminus.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 19th, says: The Secretary of State, Dos Londe, in a communication to the Returning Board, referring to the charges that the St. James returns had been tampered with, says: "The office has not now, nor has it ever had charge or custody of any Parish returns of the late election, except that of Orleans as directed by law, and these remain in the same sealed package as delivered to me. A member of the Conservative Committee stated that information of the St. James irregularities came from Geo. E. Bovee, who said he had access to the offices of the Secretary of State. In connection with the said returns, the counsel for Mr. Gibs, the colored Radical Senatorial candidate, called for the returns of Carroll Parish, alleging the returns were not made out correctly, and that his client received 583 votes more than were shown in the official statement. A member of the Committee protested against counting the returns from Carroll, on the ground of the election have been irregularly conducted.

A Nashville, Tenn., dispatch of the 19th, says: The Democratic party of Tennessee are celebrating the recent political victories this afternoon. The city is full of people from this and surrounding States. The assemblage will be addressed at the Exposition Building this afternoon by Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and to-night by Gov. Emery, of Louisiana, and Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. General Gordon, of Georgia, Morgan, of Alabama, Governor Houston, of Alabama, and Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, were expected to arrive in the afternoon.

At Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 19, a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate, and passed to the second reading, for raising a committee of three in the Senate and five in the House, to inquire into the manner of the election of Senator Dorsey, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution will undoubtedly pass, and the whole matter receive a thorough investigation. Everything is quiet throughout the State. Nothing heard as yet of the whereabouts of Smith or Wheeler.

At New Orleans, Nov. 21, the grand jury of Plaquemine Parish indicted the following: Harry Mahoney, colored, ex-member of the House of Representatives, for embezzling $3,300, as treasurer of the Board of Education; Edward Butler, ex-State Senator, receiving a bribe of $1,500; Wm. M. Prescott, Parish Judge since 1868, for bribery and corruption in office, and subornation of perjury; Nicholas Rivan, colored, for shooting with intent to kill, blackmailing, and obtaining money under false pretenses by intimidation and threats; Frank White, colored, jailor and deputy sheriff, for conniving at the escape of prisoners, including the defaulting State tax collector. The grand jury consisted of four white and twelve colored men.

It is stated that T. L. Jones, who was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in Kentucky recently, has been declared disqualified for the office by reason of participation in a duel. He will appeal the matter to the Court of Appeals.

At Chattanooga, Nov. 19, the hardest fought political contest known there for years came off at the municipal elections. Jamer, Republican, was elected Mayor by 817 majority, a gain of 75 over Maynard's vote.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

Disraeli has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlins announcing that his Government, in consequence of the representations of the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a Polar Exploring Expedition without delay. The expedition to be will consist of two steamers. Captain Markham, of the Royal Navy, will command one. The expedition starts next May.

The Journal Des Debats publishes an editorial attack on Disraeli's recent Guild Hall speech. The Debats says Disraeli has simply apologized to Bismarck for his offensive utterances.

At London, Nov. 18th, a meeting of Roman Catholics was held at the Willis Rooms to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. Speeches were made denouncing the imputations and assumptions in the recent pamphlet on the Vatican decrees, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that the civil loyalty of Roman Catholics is in no wise affected by the decree of papal infallibility.

Lord Derby, in reply to a deputation, promised that his Government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of persecuted Christians in Syria.

The object of the journey of the English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British Government should seek to restrict the liberty of action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on the Centennial Bishops.

The Pope has written to Cardinal Cullen, thanking him and the Irish Bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Tyndall at Belfast, and declared that nothing is to be dreaded "of those spiritual pirates whose trade is to despoil the souls of men."

A dense fog enveloped a portion of England on Saturday and Sunday. Steamboats on the Thames were suspended for two days. Railway accidents occurred at Wolverhampton, Shrewshury and elsewhere. Two trains came in collision at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and 14 persons were injured.

France.

M. Emile D'Gerardine has issued the newspaper La France. In his salutatory he announces that his paper will advocate the maintenance of the personal septenate until the year 1880, the continuation of the present Assembly until then to be renewed twice a year; the holding of the general election in March, 1880, for a constituent Assembly to sit for four months, an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for the ratification of a new constitution and a general election for a new Assembly the same year.

Marshal Bazaine, who sailed from Southampton on the 9th inst., on the steamer Neva, has landed at Lisbon. It is understood that his destination is Madrid, where he intends to reside as a private individual.

M. Rouher has gone to Chiselhurst to attend the Council of Imperialists, summoned in view of the approaching session of the Assembly.

M. Louis Blanc, who sits in the Assembly for the Department of the Seine, has issued a manifesto advising a union of all the Republicans in that body, instead of a coalition of the Centres, which he deems impossible.

The Republican candidates were generally success in the municipal elections at Lille, Valenciennes, St. Etienne, Dijon, Grenoble, Havre, Cambria, Perigord, Uxangers, and Limoges. De Armont, Minister of Public Instruction, will probably be obliged to resign, because he conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor on the son of the unpopular Professor Chauffard.

The Monitear says Count De Chambord is about to issue another manifesto and has summoned the Duke De Laroche Foucauld, Bissania, Arnaud, Bocullice and Lucien Brun to Froisdorf for consultation.

The Republicans have elected their entire ticket at Boulogne.

At Paris, November 21, the Republicans were splendidly organized for the municipal elections, and were generally success in throughout the country. The Conservatives were discouraged and held aloof from the polls.

Spain.

It is said the Spanish Consul at Bayonne has been recalled on account of his excessive zeal and his exaggerated reports to his government.

The Carlists have recaptured Estella.

Several bands of Carlists in the Northwest provinces have submitted amnesty.

It is reported that General Lacerna, commander of the Republican army in the North of Spain, is dead. A special dispatch to the Standard from Hendaye reports that military operations are suspended on account of the weather.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Madrid.

The London News' correspondent at Hendaye reports the siege abated, and the Republican troops in front.

Steamers with troops are arriving at Santander. The gunboat Prosperidas, with 200 men on board, is missing, and is supposed lost. Traffic has been resumed on the Madrid & Barcelonia Railway.

Germany.

A Berlin dispatch to the London News says: A letter from Prince Henri Reuss, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the policy of Germany towards Russia, is among the documents which Count Von Arnim is requested to surrender. Its disappearance adds to the mystery of the affair.

The trial of Count Von Arnim has been postponed until December 19th.

A correspondent of the London Times writes that better feeling seems to be springing up between the Government of France and Germany. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has recently taken occasion to disavow for his Government an equivocal policy, bent on seeking a pretext for a quarrel, and to declare that, on the contrary, that policy is frank and clear.

Prince Gortschakoff has discussed with Emperor William and Prince Bismarck proposals for the revision of Russo-German customs and regulations for the benefit of commerce and international intercourse. Prince Gortschakoff explained similar arrangements which had been made with Austria.

The editors of all Vienna journals, including the Presse and the Official Gazette have been summoned before the District Tribunal upon a requisition from the Court of Werzberg for prematurely publishing the full text of Kullman's indictment. The editor of the Presse refuses to indicate when and how he obtained the document.

In consequence of the defeat of the Reichstag on the 18th, on the proposition to refer the bank bill to a committee, the majority of the Reichstag will only nominate as members of the committee deputies favorable to the Imperial bank, instead of giving all parties an opportunity to be represented.

The Kommergericht State Court for the consideration of government cases has disallowed the protests of Count Von Arnim against the refusal of his report which released him from his first imprisonment, to refund him his bail, and also against his second arrest. The Count is allowed to take walks one hour daily in company with a policeman.

In the Reichstag, on the 21st, Deputy Leibnecht offered a resolution for the release of several Democratic Deputies. Winherst supported the resolution and said these arrests were becoming too frequent, and that even Ambassadors were not safe. Bismarck replied to Winhorst He said the Deputy had failed to show that any arrests made by the Government were illegal. The frequency of arrests was due to the increasing frequency of the infringement of the laws. This was even the case in the grades of society whose first duty was to foster respect for the laws.

Bismarck said he was ready to discuss this question of arrests. Larker said he was opposed to a discussion of the motion at present. He regretted the absence of a preliminary public examination in the case of persons arrested. Reichensperger spoke of the persecution and imprisonment of Bishops for conscience sake. Bismarck in reply said, Reichensperger "placed the subject of conscience above the objective law. The Ultramontanes and Social Democrats held ideas of conscience, which cannot be adopted as standard." After further debate, Leibnecht's motion was rejected.

The editor of the Berlin Tagesblatt, who is also one of the proprietors, announces that a person intimately connected with Von Arnim offered £35,000 for the privilege of influencing the editorials of that journal.

A special from Berlin reports that press prosecutions abound, growing out of the Arnim affair. Three indictments have been laid against the Frankfort Gazette.

Denmark.

A London Standard dispatch from Copenhagen reports that the Radicals have introduced in the Lower House of the Reichs ag a bill to abolish the right of primogeniture, and all titles of nobility. The bill was referred to a Select Committe. Should it pass, the Upper will certainly reject it.

Russia.

The Russian Foreign Office which recently invited a renewal of the Brussels Conference early next year, has received replies from several powers who generally express an approval of the principle on which the proposal is based, but demand time for consideration.

Special dispatches from St. Petersburg give an account of a recent conflagration in Cronstead, and report that letters have been found threatening a similar fire in other cities. No clue to the incendiaries.

Serious disturbances have occurred in the Medical Academy of the University of St. Petersburg. One Professor has resigned. The police restored order.

Italy.

Corrected returns from the elections for the Chamber show that the Right has a majority of 77. It is probable that Boucchere will be chosen President of the Chamber.

The King has made Verdi, the composer, a member of the Italian Senate.

Poland.

Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland, on account of the forcible introduction by the government of Church reform, and the appointment of priests by Imperial authority. A number of newly appointed priests have been maltreated by a mob. The local governments at the points of disturbance have been reinforced by troops.

Scotland.

The students of St. Andrews University have rejected a proposal made by some of their number, recommending that Ralph Waldo Emerson be elected Lord Rector.

Turkey.

Advices from the Russian advance posts report that Col. Ivonnoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force to punish the marauding Turcoman tribes, which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

Thirty-two of the Turks charged with the recent murders of Montenegro, have been convicted and sentenced each to 20 years' imprisonment. The leniency of the Turkish authorities produced a bad impression in Montenegro.

Prince Bismarck has assured the Turkish Minister at Berlin that the conclusion of direct treaties with Roumania will in no wise prejudice the political suzerainty of Turkey in that principality.

Reports have been received that the Turcomans recently attacked a town on the Caspian Sea and killed 80 men and carried off 150 women and children into slavery. Russian troops pursued, but without overtaking the Turcomans. The Russian Government declines to order the reoccupation of Khiva, although General Kaufmann advises such a step.

India.

A special from Calcutta to the London Morning Post announces that Yakoof Khan, Ameer of Cabul, had been treacherously arrested in his own Capital and imprisoned. The worst results are feared.

Syria.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Mr. Baker, United States Minister, recently received information that the residence of American Missionaries at Sidakia, Syria, was violated by an armed force. He immediately called upon the Grand Vizier and had a long conversation on the subject of the outrage. The Grand Vizier said he was waiting for the report of the Government of Syria, and could take no action until it was received, but he promised most positively that the Porte would give the United States Government full and complete satisfaction if wrong had been done.

Africa.

An Arabic paper says a force of Egyptians captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan.

Late advices from Cape Coast Castle say it was rumored that King Coffee, of Ashantee, had been deposed and was succeeded by his nephew. This change would have the effect of uniting all the tribes on a friendly footing.

Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Barbara, Africa, and prevent shipment of merchandise to the State. A British gunboat has been dispatched to blockade the port.

Algiers.

It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany.

South America

The Chilian Consul at Mendosa has been arrested, and the National arms torn down from the Consulate. It is believed this action was taken because he sympathized with the insurgents.

A special dispatch, dated Montevido, November 11, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency, and new elections are to be held shortly.

The Argentine Republic.

La Liberte admits that the announcement that a compromise had been effected between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the insurgents was false.

Jamaica.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 5th inst., says: Sixteen vessels were driven ashore near here and wrecked or damaged by the hurricane of the first. There were numerous disasters to shipping also at St. Annis. From other sections there is news of great destruction of property, including crops.

Cuba.

Heavy storms of rain have swept the island in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. Railroads are washed away. Large quantities of sugar cane all over the country have been levelled. The towns of Sanna and Tanamo, on the north coast, were flooded, and cattle and goods and houses swept away. Some loss of life by the floods is reported.

Mexico.

Negotiations are now in progress between the Governments of Germany and Mexico for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce.

Canada.

A cable dispatch was received on Saturday from London is as follows: In the Guibord case an appeal is allowed and burial is ordered in Holy grounds. This action was brought because the Church authorities refused to allow the interment of Judge Guibord in the Catholic cemetery on the ground that he belonged to a secret society, whose members are excommunicated.

Railway News.

At New Orleans, November 18th, in the Superior District Court, Judge Hawkins gave judgment against the City of New Orleans for $157,000 for the non-payment of 157 bonds of $1,000 each, issued in aid of the Jackson Railroad, May 1st, 1854. The Court declined to pass upon the validity or force of the law of March 16th, 1870, prohibiting writs of seizure against the city at this stage of the case, as the question would come up when a motion was made for a writ of execution, and it would then be determined.

The Daily Indianapolis Sentinel of this morning publishes the following in regard to the appointment of a Receiver for the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company; "Yesterday afternoon, on the petition of several classes of bondholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, General George B. Wright, of Columbus, was chosen by the Circuit Court Receiver of the Company. The intelligence was first received in this city this morning, and astonished the few who heard it, for although the financial condition of the Road has been discussed heretofore, still it was the general feeling that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western had tided over the worst part of the storm, and for the future had comparatively plain sailing. Gen. Wright stands at the head of the Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners appointed under the Saratoga combination.

The Hudson River and the Harlem Railroads have reduced the wages of their laborers and track men from 10 to 15 per cent. Other Roads also propose a reduction.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company have notified the New York Stock Exchanges of their intention to issue $7,000,000 of preferred stock in shares of $100.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., of the 20th, says: The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad to-day agreed to abandon the previous determination to withdraw the day passenger train on the petition of a large number of business men in Minnesota Valley, on condition that passenger fares by that train will be at the old rate of five cents per mile. If objection is made by any considerable number of people or by Railroad Commissioners officially, the train will be withdrawn. It is claimed since the reduction of the fares by the Railroad Commissioners this train has been run at a monthly loss of $1,500. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is also understood to contemplate the withdrawal of the accommodation train between this city and Austin.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

At Washington, Nov. 16, the Supreme Court rendered the following decisions: Woodson, et al., vs. Murdock, et. al.—appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. This was a proceeding on the part of the proper officers of the State to enforce an alleged lien on the property of the Pacific Railroad Company, arising from certain advances made by the State so aid in the completion of the Road. The decree was in favor of the Company, awarding an injunction to restrain further proceedings and it is here affirmed.

The State of Maryland vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The points in this case have been several times stated. The State claimed a balance of interest to be due from the Company equal to the difference between gold and legal tenders at the dates on which certain payments were made. The Company asserted that there was no contract for the payment in gold and it was so decided below. This view is affirmed here, the Court saying there is no just ground for implication that the Company is summoned to pay its due to the State in gold or in any other money, and the fact that the Company did pay the State the interest in sterling funds in London down to 1865 cannot change the construction of the contract.

The Odd Fellows.

At Indianapolis, Nov. 18, the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in annual convocation at 9 o'clock in the morning. A very large number of representatives were present. The reports of the Grand officers show an increase of seventeen new lodges since May. The whole number of effective lodges is 428, and the total resources of the lodges over $600,000. The afternoon session was occupied in the rededication of the Grand Lodge Hall, which has been enlarged and improved. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by the Grand officers. Addresses were delivered by Past Grand Master Scouyler Cuffax and Past Grand Master Wolford, of Kentucky.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton is quiet, 14¾c for middling uplands. Flour is steady and in moderate demand; receipts 15,000 bbls; sales 14,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is 1@2c better, with a moderate inquiry; receipts 46,200 bu; sales 84,000 bu; 109@110c for No 2 Chicago; 114@117c for No 2 Milwaukee; 117@127c for No 1 spring; 118@125c for winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is a shade firmer; receipts 84,000 bu; sales 42,000 bu; 91¾c for western mixed afloat; 83@86c for new do. Barley is firm; receipts 17,000 bu; sales 10,000 bu prime Canada West at 100c. Oats—the market is reported as steady; receipts 26,500 bushels; sales 46,000 bushels at 66@67¾c for mixed western; 67@69c for white do; 67c for mixed state; 68@69c for white do. Pork is quiet; $21 00 for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef—western nominal. Lard is heavy at 14c for steam. Whiskey—102c. Sugar is firmer. Petroleum—9¾c for crude and 19¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 24th.—Flour—The market has been a trifle more active, and there was quite an advance in prices. We quote: Fine, $5 00; Superfine, $5 50; Extra, $5 75; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 00@6 25; rye, $5 00; buckwheat, $6 50@7 00. Wheat—The market has been dull and prices have been lower, with Amber going at 107½c for spot and seller November. No 2 Amber was very dull at 108c. Extra White Michigan was lower at 117c. No 2 White Wabash was quiet at a decline of 1½c, 115½c. No 3 White Wabash was not in demand. No 1 Red Wabash was inactive at 110c. No 2 Red was 1½c off at 100½c, D. & M. going at 100c. No 1 Amber Illinois sold in small quantities at 110c. The Corn market was only fairly active and there has been a slight advance in prices, with spot high-mixed going at at 70½c for old and 72½c for new. For future delivery seller Nov. went at 72c; seller Dec. at 71c, and seller Jan. at 73½c. Low-mixed Corn was only in moderately good demand at 69½c. New No Grade Corn has been very inactive at 68½c. There was slight trade in Yellow Corn at 69½c. The market for Oats has not been active at 57c for No 1 and 55½c for No 2; Canal going at 54½c; White Oats were dull at 58c, and Michigan Oats were disposed of at 56c. Mill Feed has been fairly active. We quote Bran at $18 50 per ton; shorts $20@21; fine middlings $20 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $28 00. Chop Feed $30 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $21 00 for heavy mess per barrel; 18c for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 15c for prime in bbls and 15½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for rosf and 7¾c for mutton per lb. Butter—30@32c for fresh roll, 28c for fresh in kegs and 25c for common per lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 60@65c; Early Rose, 55@60c, and 45c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50@55c; Mercers and Carter, 5@50c. Eggs, 22@23c for fresh in barrels and 24@25c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 150@160c for large white; 170@175c for small white; 180@185c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 160c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed, turkeys, 12@12½c; dressed chickens, 10@10½c per lb; ducks, 10c; geese, dressed, 9c per lb; quail, 175c per doz.; partridge, $2 20@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; snipe, 150c, and prairie chickens, $3 50 per doz. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15;